The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Southern Investigating Committee.

The Organization, Government, and Object of the Ku-Klux Klan.

Newly-Made Citizens Vs. Unmade Citizens Under Probation.

Passage of a General Amnesty Bill Recommended by the Majority.

Substance of Morrill's Amendment to the Chicago Relief Bill.

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What the Land-Grabbers are Doing in the Present Congress.

The Nomination of Charles Hale, as Assistant Secretary of State, to be Withdrawn.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Associated Press sent Mr. Ferry's amendments to the Chicago Relief bill instead of Morrill's, which was really adopted in Committee, which allows a drawback for one year on slate, brick, building stone, lime, cement, glass, marble, timber, lumber, hewn or sawed, boards in the rough, lath or clapboards, shingles, cut nails, iron, especially made and used for the construction of buildings.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The Steamboat Committee are still hard at work to obtain such reasonable changes and amendments in the Steamboat law as the necessities of steam commerce require, but meet with opposition from unexpected quarters. It is believed that a Mr. Crawford, formerly Supervising Inspector under the Steamboat law, for a time acting as special agent of the Treasury Department, is using every effort to defeat the just measures of the new bill, and as he is in no manner interested in steam commerce, either as owner, manager or officer, nor as an agent of the Government, it is supposed by steamboat men that he is acting under the direction and pay of the patentees. The bill has been referred to a Sub-Committee, who are very actively engaged on it, and it is now hoped will report in a week or ten days.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The Committee on Commerce have agreed to report a bill appropriating $300,000 to continue work on the Louisville Canal. When it is reported to the House an effort will be made to increase it to $600,000, so as to provide for finishing.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Congregational Church this evening. Speaker Blaine presided. The receipts for last year from donations and legacies were $19,321.15; expenditures for charitable purposes, $113,066.45. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Frederick E. Shearer, of San Francisco; Hon. Columbus Delano, Hon. H. Maynard, and others.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

It is expected to-night that Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds will speak to-morrow on the sale of arms, independent of matters named in Sumner's preamble. The legality of sales of new and serviceable ordnance stores is to come up for discussion. The following is the full text of the law under which the sales were made, and Senators Morton and Conkling contended that it covers the case:

Be it resolved, &c. That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be sold, after an offer at public sale, on thirty days' notice, in such manner, and at such times and places, at public or private sale, as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, old cannon, arms, and other ordnance stores now in possession of the War Department which are damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service, or for the militia of the United States, and to cause the proceeds of such sales, after paying all proper expenses of sale and transportation to the place of sale to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States.

Approved July 20, 1868.

It is claimed on the one hand that this law covers the whole ground, and on the other side that not new and serviceable arms could be sold; and certainly no cartridges manufactured, since the law refers to what was then in possession of the Department, the words "now in possession," having been inserted as an amendment when the law was first proposed. Among other letters written to Remington at the time he went abroad to settle his bills with the French, was one from Treasurer Spinner requesting Minister Washburne to help him.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

The Senate Committee has decided against Abbott's claim to a seat from North Carolina. It is understood that Carpenter will make a minority report in his favor. Abbot had two votes in Committee. The other is reported to be Morton.

LAND-GRANT BILLS.

Fifty-six land-grant bills are now pending in Congress, twenty-six being in the House. The total number of acres embraced in the grants is considerably over 200,000,000, or a greater area than Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa combined. The advance of this grand army passed the Senate on Friday, and will go to the House to-morrow.

THE LABOR-REFORM PARTY.

It is reported here that the Workingmen's Convention, called to meet in Columbus on the 26th inst., will not make nominations or adopt a platform, but will await the action of the Republican and Democratic Conventions.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Josephine L. Griffing, long well known at the West and in this District in connection with the anti-slavery cause, died here this morning. Under the authority of the Secretary of War, she has disbursed much of the aid to destitute freedmen here, and had charge of sending freedmen to homes in the North. She has also had charge of the asylum for colored here. No one in this District has rendered as efficient aid to refugee freedmen, who crowded into the city after the war.

TO BE WITHDRAWN.

It is expected that the name of Charles Hale as Assistant Secretary of State will be withdrawn to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

KU-KLUX COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Joint Select Committee will to-morrow report on the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States. The evidence taken in Washington and South Carolina is submitted, as is also the report of the Sub-Committee to digest the reports of executive officers of States. The testimony taken in other States is yet unprepared, and will be submitted in a supplementary report.

The Committee say that inquiry has been made into the commission of outrages, the execution of the laws, bad legislation, official incompetency, corruption, etc. There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony that the courts and juries administer justice between man and man in all ordinary cases, civil and criminal, but the evidence is equally decisive that redress cannot be obtained against those who commit crimes in disguise and at night. The reasons assigned are that identification is difficult, almost impossible; that when this is attempted the combinations and oaths of the order come in and release the culprit by perjury either upon the witness-stand or in the jury-box, and that the terror inspired by their acts as well as the public sentiment in their favor in many localities paralyzes the arm of the civil power. Numerous complaints are made of the incapacity of the inferior magistrates, and in several States Governors are charged with the abuse of the pardoning power, especially in favor of offenders, which will be considered subsequently. The Committee trace as far as it is able the origin, extent, purposes, and mode of operation of the Ku-Klux Klan, the time of whose organization is fixed in 1866, and the testimony in reference to which covers 140 pages of the report of the Sub-Committee of Elections in the Louisiana contested election cases, in 1868. The object of the Ku-Klux was to oppose and reject the principles of the radical party, as shown by the Constitution, to be accomplished by each member providing himself with a pistol, Ku-Klux gown, and signal instruments. If corroboration were needed, it could be found in expressions made by the bandits to their victims when inflicting their scourgings upon men and their atrocities upon women. That testimony is abundant, and, if out of their own mouths we condemn them, it must be on the ground of their hostility to the Government, and to the enjoyment by the negro of the rights conferred on him by the amendments to the Constitution and by the laws which they are organized to oppose. The refusal of a large portion of the wealthy and educated men to discharge their duties as citizens has brought upon them the same consequences which are being suffered in Northern cities and communities, from the neglect of their own duties by educated men to participate in all the elements of the people, which make up self-government. The citizen in either section who refuses or neglects, from any motive, to do his part in self-government has learned that he must now suffer and help to repair the results of bad government. The newly-made voters of the South, at the close of the war, it is testified, were kindly disposed toward their former masters. The feeling between them, even yet, seems to be one of confidence in all other than their political relations. The refusal of their former masters to participate in political reconstruction necessarily left negroes to be influenced by others. Many of them were elected to office, and entered it with honest intentions to do their duty, but were unfitted for its discharge. Through their instrumentality many unworthy white men, having obtained their confidence, also procured public positions in legislative bodies. This mixture of ignorant but honest men with the better educated knaves gave an opportunity for corruption, and this opportunity has also developed a state of demoralization on this subject, which may and does account for many of the wrongs of which the people justly complain. It is apparent at the same time that the demoralization is not confined to race, nativity, or political creed, but presents specimens alike in the negro, the carpet-bagger, and the white native citizens of both parties. These remarks are not applicable to all the reconstructed States. They are true of several of them. Taking South Carolina as an illustration,—and it is certainly as bad in these respects as any of the States,—and there can be no doubt that venality and corruption in the Legislature prevailed largely. There they are spoken of as existing by men of all parties, and seem to be conceded. Certainly this instance is almost universally believed by the people of the State. With such material as the Legislature, and such views of virtue outside as are shown to have prevailed, corruption was inevitable. We point to the results of opinion in South Carolina, in the fact that the negroes in nine counties of the State in which the Ku-Klux violence prevailed to such an extent as to call for a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in them, are, according to the testimony of Judge Carpenter, much more intelligent than in any other part of the State. The fact that they are so when placed alongside of the list of men murdered and maltreated in these counties demonstrates that it requires the strong arm of the Government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, to keep the peace and prevent this threatened rather to stay this initiated war of races until the experiment,—which it has inaugurated and which many Southern men pronounce now, and many more have sworn shall be made a failure,—can be determined in peace. The race so recently emancipated, against which banishment or serfdom is thus decreed, but which has been clothed by the Government with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, ought not to be, and we feel assured will not be left hereafter without protection against the hostilities and sufferings it has endured in the past, as long as the legal arm and Constitutional powers of the Government are adequate to afford it. Communities suffering such evils and influenced by such extreme feelings may be slow to learn that relief can come only from a ready adherence to and support of the constituted authority.

Looking to the modes provided by law for the redress of all grievances, that Southern communities do not seem to yield this ready obedience should not deter the friends of good government in both sections from hoping and working for that end. Northern communities, exasperated by delay, and insubordination, may be reminded that the elements of the two societies are widely different, composed of those who, a few years since, ruled the State and enacted obedience to their will from their slaves, and held absolute sway over the votes of their white dependents, but who are now reduced in influence and in wealth by the events of the war and of the poor white who has found himself as he supposed, degraded by the elevation of the negro to political equality with him, his vote before having been the chief badge of his superiority over the negro, of not only voting, but ruling the State, in office with or over his former master, or struggling with the evils of poverty in beginning a life for himself, after the best years of his life have been spent in the service of others. All these elements beget feelings and result in disorders to which Northern communities are strangers. The strong feeling which led to the rebellion sustained brave men, however mistaken, in resisting a Government which demanded their submission to its authority, the sincerity of whose belief was attested by their enormous sacrifices, life and treasure. This feeling cannot be expected to subside at once, nor in years. It required full forty years to develope the disaffection into sedition, and sedition into treason. Should we not be patient if in less than ten we have a fair prospect of seeing as many who were armed enemies become obedient citizens? Should we not give all the encouragement to those who manifest a disposition now to become such, especially when it is shown that in many sections well-disposed men were deterred by fear of the power of an armed and desperate conspiracy from affording aid to authorities in enforcing the law. But, while we invoke this forbearance and conciliation, fully recognizing that they form far the largest part of the Southern people, a reluctant obedience is all that is to be hoped for. Let it be understood that less than obedience the Government cannot accept. Obedient citizens they cannot be considered who, themselves complaining of bad laws, excuse or encourage masked and armed mobs that override all law. Brave and magnanimous enemies even they cannot be reckoned, who permit the remnants of rebellious feeling, the animosities of race or bitterness of political partisanship to degrade the soldiers of Lee and Johnston into cowardly midnight prowlers and assassins who scourge and kill the poor and defenceless. Against all such crimes as well as against incompetency and corruption in office the power of an intelligent public sentiment and of the courts of justice should be invoked, and united and appealing for patience and forbearance in the North, while time and these powers are doing their work. We would also appeal to the good sense of Southern men, if they sincerely desire to accomplish reforms through change in the negro vote. If their theory is true that he votes solidly now with the Republican party, and is kept there by his ignorance and by deception, all that is necessary to keep him there is to keep up their countenance of the Ku-Klux organization. Having the rights of the citizen and voter, neither of these rights can be abrogated by whipping him. If his political opinions are erroneous, he will not take kindly to the opposite creed when its apostles continue to use the scourge on himself and outrage his wife and children. If he is ignorant he will not be educated by burning his school houses, and exiling his teachers. If he is wicked, he will not be made better by banishing to Liberia his religious teachers. If the resuscitation of the State is desired by his labor, neither will it be secured by a persecution which depopulates townships and prevents the introduction of new labor and of capital.

The law of 1871 has been effective in suppressing for the present, to a great extent, the operations of masked and disguised men in North and South Carolina. Bills have also been found by the Grand Juries in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, but comparatively few, if any of the defendants in the last named States have yet been tried. The apparent cessation of operations should not lead to the conclusion that community would be safe if the protective measures were withdrawn. These should be continued until there remains no further doubt of the actual suppression and disarming of the widespread and dangerous conspiracy. The results of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in South Carolina shows that where the membership, mysteries, and power of the organization have been kept concealed this is the most, and, perhaps, the only effective remedy for its suppression, and in view of its cessation and the resumption of hostilities at different times of its extent and power; and that in several of the States where it now exists the Courts have not yet held terms at which cases can be tried. We recommend that the power conferred on the President by the fourth section of that act be extended until the end of the next session of Congress.

In view, also, of the large number of indictments found in several Courts under this act, which yet remain untried, and of the evident encouragement derived from the belief that the present United States Court cannot reach and try them within any reasonable time, we recommend such an increase of the Judiciary of the United States by Districts and Circuits in States shown to be affected by these disorders as in the judgment of Congress will secure speedy and certain justice to be administered, and leave no hope of immunity to criminals by the law's delay.

The continuance of disabilities is the only cause not yet considered. No man under disabilities has avowed himself as either committing or encouraging outrages for that reason, and no members of the organization have justified their acts on that ground. It is one of the pretexts made by those who were willing to urge any plausible excuse for outrages which admit of none, but to remove all alleged impediments to the local Government caused by the existence of disabilities to hold office, and to being satisfied that there should be a general removal of them, with proper conditions and exceptions. We recommend the passage of a law for that purpose, agreeing in the recommendation made by the President to exclude from its benefits any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government. In this connection, we wish to say that, as disregard of the law has been the evil so largely complained of and so widely extended in the late insurrectionary States, no encouragement should be given to those who have accepted office in defiance of the existence of these constitutional disabilities, or have elected to office men whom they knew to be excluded by them.

The document concludes with the report of Representative Stevenson, from the sub-Committee on the debts and election laws of the late insurrectionary States, the substance of which has been already published.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee say that although Tennessee was for this reason embraced among the States assigned to one of the sub-Committees, no evidence was attempted to be taken to show any lawlessness there. It follows, therefore, that five, at least, of the eleven Southern States, to-wit: Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas are free from even the suspicion of lawlessness on the part of the people, whatever may be the fact as to their rulers. These five States embrace greatly more than half the Territory, and nearly half the population of the eleven Southern States, and it is hard to conceive how, if political or other combinations existed for any general purpose, they should be left out while the other six States or part of them were in a combination for any such general objects. The minority of the Committee do not deny that bodies of disguised men have in several States of the South been guilty of most flagrant crimes which they neither seek to palliate nor excuse, for the commission of which the wrong-doers should suffer speedy and condign punishment; but they deny that these men have any general organization or any political significance, or that their conduct is endorsed by any respectable number of the white people in any State. On the contrary, the men and bands by which such outrages are perpetrated are almost universally regarded by the intelligent people of those States as the worst enemies of the South, as they furnish the men now in power at Washington the only excuse left to make war on them, and to continue the system of robbery and oppression which they have inaugurated,—a system which is destructive not only of their peace and prosperity, but is intended to blacken and malign their character as men before the country and the world. They quote the testimony to show incontrovertibly that in no one of the six States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, have there at any time existed combinations of lawless men in one-tenth part of any one of said States.

The minority report alludes to the condition of affairs at the close of the war, the Southern people acknowledging their defeat, accepting the situation, and going to work earnestly to build up their waste places, and retrieve their lost fortunes. They were determined, honestly and earnestly, to support, defend, and maintain the Union and Constitution. Society in the South was greatly disorganized. The strain upon the people to supply the armies in the field had exhausted their resources. The regions which had been the scene of active military operations were laid waste. Starvation stared the people in the face; labor was absolutely demoralized; the negro population which, as slaves, had furnished the great bulk of the labor, being liberated in their poverty, ignorance, and incapacity to appreciate the effect of their altered condition, were slow to realize the necessity for sustained and continued labor on their part, so that the Confederate soldiers, and all others who had during the years of the war devoted themselves to that cause, found, on their return to peace, nothing but poverty and ruin in their land, and themselves absolute beggars among a people who had nothing to give. Under such circumstances it was impossible to restore harmony in civil government without some confusion; yet so earnestly did that people struggle to return to their allegiance, and thus entitle themselves to the protection which had been promised to them, that from the day of the surrender of their armies no hostile arms has ever been raised against the authority of the United States. Before even breathing time was allowed them, a set of harpies, most of whom had shirked the dangers of the battlefield, camp-followers, horse-holders, cow-boys, plunderers, from both sides, during all the years of strife, rushed down, singly and in squads, on that people, thus prostrate and defenceless, and for their own private gain seized and carried off whatever could be found worth seizing in that country. All remonstrances or resistance was stifled and crushed out by the cry of disloyalty and treason they raised against the Southern people, and by the pretence that the plunderers were persecuted because of their loyalty and devotion to the Union, and, especially, to the Republican party and its continued supremacy. The investigation was instituted, and among others the present President, then General of the army, went to portions of the South to examine for himself. The minority know of no better way to set forth the true state of facts existing in those States, than to quote from his report the testimony which was dated 18th December, 1865. All impartial men then agreed that the statement of General Grant was true. If punishments had been deemed politic or possible, that was the time to inflict them. The minority state that the men of the South, under the programme laid down for them, reorganized their State Governments, elected Representatives and Senators to Congress, ratified the Thirteenth Amendment by their Legislatures, conferred civil rights on their emancipated slaves; in short, did all they thought the Federal Government wished them to do; but they were mistaken. They had failed to elect men to Congress who would blindly obey the orders of the leaders who dictated, and were determined to continue to dictate, the legislation of the country. A system has grown up whereby the great moneyed monopolies were fostered and enriched at the expense of the labor, and especially of the agricultural labor, which it was not believed the representatives of southern constituencies would sustain. The doors of Congress were closed on them, of course not avowedly for the true reason, and, so far as they were concerned, taxation without representation was their fate from that time forward, and has so continued with some exceptions substantially until now. When they had not a representative in Congress a tax of three cents per pound was levied on all cotton exported, that being their great staple product, while every other portion of the country could export its product duty free.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill and Civil Rights bill were next imposed on them by the other States. Then followed a series of reconstruction measures with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which they were required to accept, indorse, and approve as a condition precedent to being allowed to have any civil Governments at all, because until that was done the liberty and property of every man, woman, and child, loyal and disloyal, white and black, were held at the mercy of any soldier who might be placed over them.

A careful reading of the testimony taken would convince every impartial man that the endurance and long-suffering of that people have been such as no people ever before exhibited. Extracts are made from the evidence to show the contemptuous and feeling of the people of the South toward the classes of persons who have cause to be generally known as carpet-baggers and scalawags, and which show that gentlemen, regardless of politics, who go South from the Northern or Western States, and in good faith settle among that people, are as kindly treated, and as likely to be promoted to official positions after they are known, as they would be if they moved from one State to another.

The minority dwell at much length on the carpet-bag, scalawag, and negro rule, showing that, while the assessed value of taxable property in eleven States of the South has been reduced from $4,535,752,042 in 1860, to $2,026,443,071 in 1870, being a loss of $2,307,308,971, or over $300,000,000 more than now remains; the State taxation on what those people have now was, in 1870, $12,913,615, while it was $8,165,486 in 1860, when their affairs were managed by their own people, and the county taxation in 1860 on all property they then owned, was only $3,186,194, while now, under carpet-bag and negro rule, it is $14,218,630, or $7,000,000 more on the remnant still in existence than it was on the whole property they owned when the war began. In view of the enormous debt which is known to have been wantonly, corruptly, and fraudulently heaped upon a people as poor as the census reports show, with five-eighths of their property gone, and taxation on the remnant nearly four-fold as much as it was on the whole when affairs were honestly managed; is it to be expected that the people of these States will have either love or respect for the men or the party by whom they have been thus plundered? No man can look over the testimony taken before the Committee without coming to the conclusion that no people have been so mercilessly robbed and plundered, so wantonly and causelessly humiliated and degraded, so recklessly exposed to the rapacity and lust of the ignorant portion of their own community and of other States, as the people of the South have been for the last six years.

History till now gives no account of a conqueror so cruel as to place his vanquished foes under the dominion of their former slaves. That was reserved for the radical rulers in this great republic. This is so to-day in South Carolina, Texas, and Arkansas, and in 1868 and 1869 it was so in Tennessee and elsewhere. The emancipated slave regiments parade in State or Federal uniforms, armed cap-a-pie with the most approved weapons, paid for by taxation imposed on their former masters, while white men were denied the right to bear arms or to organize even as militia for the protection of their houses, their property, or the persons of themselves and children.

The majority say that when the testimony taken before us is analyzed, and the ignorance and degradation of the Southern negro is understood; when, as General Grant says, in his report in December, 1865, they believed that the property of their former master of right belonged to them, and was not entitled to any protection; when, as all the testimony shows, Carpet-bagger, Bureau agents and Loyal Leaguers, who went to these States made the wrong the negroes had suffered, and the right they had to take whatever they pleased of property they had labored to acquire for their masters, the theme of their harangues when in secret, sworn organizations; hatred of the white race of the South was instilled into the minds of these ignorant people by every art and wile that bad men could devise; when negroes were formed into military organizations, and the white people of these States were denied the use of arms; when arson, rape, robbery, and murder were things of daily occurrence; when the great mass of the most intelligent whites were disfranchised and the ballots was put into the hands of the negro by the government at Washington; when every promise made and every law enacted was broken and disregarded by the federal authorities wherever it suited their purpose to do so; when even the courts were closed and the federal officers who were made by Congress absolute rulers and dispensers of what they called justice, ignored, insulted, and trampled on the rights of the ostracised and disfranchised white man, while the official pandered to the enfranchised negro, on whose vote he relied to obtain a seat in Congress, or to be made Governor, or other high official in the State, over which he ruled; in short, when that people saw that they had no rights which were respected, no protection from insult, no security for their wives and little ones, and that what little they had saved from the ravages of war was being confiscated by taxation and rendered valueless by debts for which the men who owned nothing had pledged it, and saw that all their complaints and remonstrances, however honestly and humbly presented to Congress, were either wholly disregarded, or regarded as evidence of a rebellious and unsubdued spirit, many of them took the law into their own hands, and did deeds of violence, which we neither justify nor excuse. Situated and circumstanced as they were, unable, as the evidence shows, to keep anything that could be carried away, their hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, indeed everything being preyed upon as though the owner had no right or interest in it, and when the guilty negro was arraigned and his guilt proven, the carpet-bag or military official who wanted his vote discharged him, or he was pardoned by the so-called governors who had taught the negroes in their harrangues that the property was of right theirs, there was but little left for them except to stop these things as best they could. To these enormous oppressions, &c., was added the plundering of the freedmen's bureau agencies, by the cotton thieves and the military to an extent only exceeded by local carpet-bag Governments which superseded them.

The minority review these subjects at length, and repeat that they feel confident that they are sustained in the assertion that there is nothing in the evidence to show that there is either any combination, conspiracy, design nor desire on the part of any respectable member of people of the South, to deprive their colored race of any of their civil or political rights, and there is certainly none, either to subvert or interfere, with the legitimate authority of the Federal or State Governments. Appended to the views of the minority, is a paper drawn up by Mr. Van Trump, a minority member of the sub-Committee visiting the State of South Carolina. He states that the election in 1870 took place on the 19th of October. In looking over the official report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, it would be observed that while the distribution of arms to the negro militia extends up to the very day of the election, not a gun was placed in their hands after the day of election, and the ten days allowed for the Republican election Commissioners to retain the ballot-boxes in their possession. This was the exciting cause of whatever trouble and disturbance existed in South Carolina in 1870. It was then that Ku-Kluxism showed its head, and even the miserable testimony of the negroes themselves showed that the principal object of the Ku-Klux visitations was to search for these arms distributed among them by the Government.

The report of the minority covers 390 printed pages.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held to-night in the Congregational Church. The statement of the society shows that the benevolent receipts were $109,731; expenditures, $113,068. The expenses for administration and collection is met from other sources. One hundred and fifty-seven million tracts and 3,000,000 periodicals were issued during the year chiefly to the South and West 287 missionary colporteurs were employed, making 287,000 family visits, above one eighths of the families being without religious books. In connection with the Richmond agency, over 3,000 hopeful conversions are reported, and eleven evangelical churches organized.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE CORRUPTIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special reports that the President has ordered instructions to be sent to the New York District Attorney to commence criminal proceedings against all persons shown by the testimony before the Custom House Investigating Committee to have paid or received bribes.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Private advices from Rome say that at the Consistory of the Catholic Church, to be held at the Vatican this month, at least twelve or fifteen new Cardinals will be elected, and there is very little doubt Archbishop McCloskey will be one of them. His admirers here say that his reputation and position places him foremost among his brethren in this country, and render him the most conspicuous candidate for the scarlet hat. New York is the most important diocese in the United States, and the noble character and profound erudition of Archbishop McCloskey give him a commanding influence in the American Church. Among the twenty-four hats at the disposal of the Roman Pontiff, it will be strange if one shall not find a worthy possessor in New York. The jealousy of the Italians against the introduction of foreigners into the Sacred College has abated during the long reign of Pio Nono, and an American Cardinal would exercise an important and beneficial influence at the councils of the Vatican. Roman advices mention eleven names of those expected to receive the red hat. Prominent among them is Archbishop Manning and the Archbishops of Munich, Cologne, Mechlin, Dechamps, Posen, and the Patriarch of Lisbon, who makes *ex-officio* claim to the dignity by virtue of a privilege accorded by Clement XI. To these are added the names of four high officials of the former Papal Government; Randi, Prefect of Police; Negroni, Minister of Interior; Vitelleschi, and De Merode. Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, would no doubt have been made a Cardinal but for his death, and that increases McClosky's chances. His friends here regard his election as unquestionable.

ROME, Feb. 18.—General Sherman leaves this city Tuesday for Naples. Americans here are preparing a *fete* at Pompeii in his honor.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Monarchists in the Assembly are canvassing, with great activity, to obtain signatures to their forthcoming manifesto, and organize a strong and compact party.

The newspaper organs of Thiers and of the Legitimist party accuse the Orleanists of intrigue and bad faith.

The Subscription Committee in Nancy have already received $1,860,000 francs in contributions to the voluntary fund for the payment of the war indemnity.

Many members of the old French nobility have visited Antwerp to pay their respects to the Count de Chambord.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Ministerial crisis continues. It originated in the opposition to Admiral Topete to certain promotions in the army, and his demand for the dismissal of Senor Gaminades from the Cabinet.

NEW YORK.

THE ACCUSED JUDGES.

The Judiciary Committee, which begins to-morrow the investigation of the charges against Cardozo, Barnard, Ingraham, and McCunn, have agreed upon a specific and tolerably decisive programme as to how the investigation is to be conducted. It seems to have been at first the desire of the Bar Association to omit the name of the Judge McCunn from the list of accused, in order to use him as State's evidence against the others. The opposition of many of the Bar Association became, however, so strong that this intention was abandoned, and Judge McCunn is to be included among the accused, one of the charges against him being that, when acting as Receiver in the Binninger bankruptcy case, he used the money in his charge, $70,000, in putting up buildings.

THE AMERICUS CLUB.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Americus Club last night elected Wm. M. Tweed President and Henry Smith Vice President. Tweed made a speech saying he looked forward to the time when he would be absolved from politics, and litigations, when he would devote his whole attention to the welfare of the Club.

AQUATIC.

The challenge of the Atlantas for a four-oared shell race on the Thames is accepted by the London Rowing Club. Six men will be taken to England by the New Yorkers.

CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Henry Clews offers to undertake to furnish all the necessary funds for the Central Underground Railroad Company, if the charter is amended so as to give the right to construct a tunnel under Broadway, from the Battery to Union Square. It is stated that all the opposing interests except one are coalesced with the Central scheme, and that the funds are already secured for the construction and equipment of the road.

RELIGIOUS.

It is reported that Archbishop McCloskey succeeds to the Primateship vacated by the death of Spaulding, and Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, will be the Archbishop of New York.

FORGED CHECK.

A forged check for $3,500, purporting to be drawn by Nourse & Brooks on the Fourth National Bank, passed through the Clearing House on Friday.

MARINE.

The departure of the steamer Republic is postponed to Wednesday.

SMALL-POX.

Twenty-seven orphans have been removed from the Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Fifth avenue, in consequence of being attacked by small-pox.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A great case, under the Landlord and Tenant act, comes before Judge Lane to-morrow, involving the possession of the Teutonia Assembly Rooms valued at $100,000, on claim of unpaid ground rent.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Captain Leonard Henning, of Elizabeth, N. J., was accidentally shot Friday by his son, 11 years old, probably fatally.

FELL THROUGH THE ICE.

Seven persons were plunged into the waters of Black Lake, Sullivan County, a few days ago, by the breaking of the ice. All were saved, nearly exhausted.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

It is stated that several warehouses for unclaimed goods will be designated by Collector Arthur as part of the radical change in the General Order business.

OHIO.

Projected Railway—Death of an Old Resident—Disappearance of the Small Pox.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Feb. 8.—The Lake Erie & Louisville Railway Company have closed a contract for the iron and equipment for its line from Sandusky, Ohio, through Lima to Cambridge, Ind., to be delivered as fast as the Company can prepare the road-bed, 1,500 tons of iron to be delivered May 1, or as soon as navigation opens; an equal amount June 1, and 2,000 tons July 1, which will complete the road to St. Mary's, Ohio, fifty-two miles, and the remainder for the whole line as fast as it can be use. When completed, this will form part of the shortest line between the following points, with a maximum grade of only 20 feet to the mile: First, from Cleveland and Sandusky to Louisville; second, from Toledo, *via* Lima, to Louisville; third, from Cleveland and Sandusky to Indianapolis; fourth, from Toledo to Indianapolis. It will also be the favorite route from Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton to the islands of Lake Erie, the great watering place of the West, and for all that population and wealthy country between Sandusky and Lima to Cincinnati. The work of completing the road has been put in charge of an Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Charles Foster; General R. P. Buckland, and Calvin S. Brice, of this city. They have commenced raising local aid to prepare the road for the iron, and will push the road through this year. Mr. Irvin, of this place, returned this week from points in Indiana, where he held meetings in the interest of the Lima, Lafayette, & Mississippi Railroad. He reports enthusiastic meetings all along the line in that State. The road is already constructed from Rockville, Parks County, to Frankfort, Clinton County, Ind., and local aid has been subscribed in Howard and Grant Counties sufficient to insure the construction of the road through those counties. Meetings are now held preparatory to the meeting of the Board of Directors at Jonesboro, Ind., for the final location of the road. There seems to be no doubt that this road will be pushed to an early completion.

The funeral of one of our pioneer's mothers, Mrs. Daniel Musser, took place here to-day and was largely attended. She and her husband, who survives her, were the oldest married couple, and also the oldest residents of Allen County.

The small-pox has finally entirely disappeared from our city.

Progress on the Mansfield & Lake Michigan Railroad—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Feb. 18.—The work on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad has made rapid progress, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. The entire portion in Ohio, except about twenty miles, is graded, and thirty days of good weather will suffice to complete the work. The bridging is in an advanced state, and the work of laying the iron will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit. There are ties already on the road sufficient to tie sixty miles, and 100,000 more will be delivered March 1, and for the entire road by the end of April. Thomas A. Scott and the Pennsylvania Company Board of Directors have promised to be ready with the iron and equipments. On the Michigan end sixty miles are in operation, eighty graded and tied, and only eight to grade, and early in the season the entire line will be in operation, giving unbroken rail communication with Muskegan, opposite Milwaukee. The connecting line between Toledo and Tiffin will be finished and in operation in the early summer months. John K. Cowan, Esq., of this city, recently elected Prosecuting Attorney of this county, has received the appointment of attorney of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and Secretary of the Shenandoah Valley Road. He leaves for his new field of duty this week.

ILLINOIS.

A Captain of Police Arrested for Murder—Particulars of the Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, Captain D. C. Robbins, Captain of the night police, in this city, was arrested and committed to jail on the charge of shooting and killing a young man named Coburn Bancroft, on Saturday afternoon, May 28, 1870. The facts in the case are about as follows: Some time, in May, 1870, the Engineer on the Northeastern Railroad Company made a survey through this city for the proposed road, and in doing so the Engineer had occasion to run his line across the premises of Mrs. Bancroft, in the northwestern part of this city. Coburn Bancroft, son of Mrs. Bancroft, became desperate at the thought that his mother's property was to be taken for railroad purposes, and fired a revolver at the surveyor two or three times, but without effect. A warrant was soon after issued for the arrest of young Bancroft, but he refused to be arrested, and, taking possession of an upper room in his mother's house, successfully defied the officers of the law. On the afternoon of the 28th of May, 1870, Captain Robbins, of the night police, went to the house of Mrs. Bancroft, for the purpose of making another effort to arrest young Bancroft, and met with some considerable opposition from young Bancroft. After a number of fruitless efforts to make the arrest, Captain Robbins fired upon and instantly killed Bancroft, who was at the time looking out of the window of his mother's house. There was much indignation expressed by our citizens at this conduct of Captain Robbins, and the case was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury soon after, and an indictment for murder was found against Captain Robbins. The hearing of the case, for reasons of which we are not advised, has been deferred from Court to Court, but the case will be heard, it is expected, at the approaching term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court. It is understood that Captain Robbins is anxious for a trial. The City Council, at the last regular monthly meeting, passed an order authorizing the employment of counsel for Captain Robbins. This, we believe, has been customary in all cases where an official of the city has been indicted for a capital offence.

UTAH.

Arrival of the Delayed Trains at Salt Lake—Indignation Felt Toward Railroad Officials—Last Hours of the Utah Legislature—More Discouraging Reports from the Snow Blockade.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 17.—Trains from the East, so long blockaded by snow at Laramie Plains, arrived at Ogden to-day, and this afternoon regular and special trains on the Utah Central brought travellers and mails seemingly without end. The experiences of the passengers differ, but the majority denounce the management of the Union Pacific without stint, saying there is no excuse for such long delay and hardships; that with reasonable energy and determination of officials who understood their business the blockade could have been raised or passed two weeks ago. A number threaten suit against the Company for damages. Several of those arrived here to-day; several ladies are utterly worn out, prostrated and sick by the trials of the trip. Among the passengers this evening is General Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, on official business to Camp Douglas.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at a late hour last night. In the closing business the General Appropriation bill sent to the Governor contained an item of $1,200 for the Nauvoo Legion, which item was indignantly repudiated and threatened the veto of the whole bill if not expunged. Finally, after long wrangling and many angry expressions toward the Executive, having no alternative, the item was stricken out and the bill signed. Many Mormon pet bills were vetoed.

The Mining law is short and useful. It provides that any citizen, or person who has declared his intention to become one, upon the discovery of a mineral deposit, shall be entitled to one claim for the discovery, one for location. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to destroy or deface the notice of a claims, and give a lien on property for work or supplies.

Chief Justice McKean leaves to-morrow for Washington. His house was crowded with people to-day, wishing him God's blessing and a speedy return.

The opening of the Union Pacific inspired everybody with joy.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 17.—Bad news from the snow belt again on the Union Pacific. General Ord, just arrived here, has advices from the train snow-bound between Medicine Bow and Rawlings. There is no hope of Eastern bound trains getting through at present. The trains passing Evanston west have just escaped a new blockade.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 18.—The Convention to frame a State Constitution and apply for the admission of Utah meets in this city to-morrow. The *Herald* (Mormon) advocates a clause for minority representation.

Thrilling narratives are told by passengers just through the snow blockade of the Union Pacific. There is said to have been much suffering, mainly from want of food, and, but for the relief from Fort Steele, the situation would have been terrible. Many scathingly condemn Superintendent Sickles and his assistant, Clark, for mismanagement and neglect. Others throw all the blame on Clark, and declare that the passengers when lying near Creston would have lynched him had he made his appearance. It is the unanimous opinion that the road had not at all been equipped for winter travel; and that, with proper appliances and management, there would have been no occasion for any serious interruption.

Reports now say that the blockade is more vigorous than ever, with altogether not over 300 men to fight it. A large party of our principal citizens intended to start east to-day, but are satisfied that they cannot get through.

The special cars for the Japanese from Omaha have not yet arrived. The Embassy think it is not prudent to start at present.

The weather here is delightful. The snow on the neighboring heights is rapidly disappearing.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—A private letter from Fort Benton, Montana, states that during the latter part of December the thermometer marked 59 degrees below zero; that buffalo, antelope, cattle, and horses were frozen to death in large numbers. On Jan. 12, when the letter was written, the weather had moderated to 20 degrees above zero.

INDIANA.

Political—Fire—Attempted Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—The Republican primary meetings, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, were held in this city last night. Entire harmony and good feeling prevailed, and a strong delegation was selected in favor of the renomination of Grant and Colfax, without opposition, in several of the wards.

The second trial of E. J. Bright for perjury, in swearing to accounts for book paper, was concluded on Saturday by a verdict of acquittal. The jury were only out a short time.

A large number of politicians are already here and actively engaged in working up the interests of their friends for the various offices.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 18.—The stave and heading factory of Scherschell Bros., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was burned yesterday. Part of the stock on hand was slightly damaged. Loss not over $6,000. The Columbus Insurance Company had a light insurance. A two acre lot covered with dressed staves, in close proximity, were nearly all saved.

Yesterday an old farmer residing about eight miles from here, named James H. Dunfer, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. He was discovered by his family, and before life was extinct cut down. He has been insane for some time back.

The Kansas Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The *Democrat's* Topeka special says it is understood that the Senatorial Bribery Investigating Committee will report early this week. The evidence taken will make a volume of 400 pages. A number of prominent gentlemen who were summoned to testify before the Committee have kept out of reach by leaving the State. Much evidence had been given that money was paid by Low Smith, Senator Caldwell's partner in railroad matters. It is also understood that the testimony will show as strong evidence of corruption against ex-Congressman Clarke, one of defeated candidates for Senator as against Caldwell.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A B. Bartholomew killed Charles F. Storer, of Chelsea, Mass., yesterday, by stabbing him twice in the breast with a large knife, on account of jealousy of a woman named Susan D. Gilbert. Bartholemew was a little intoxicated.

—United States Deputy Marshal John Peeke, having in charge a man implicated in the robbery of the express at Muskagee, Indian Territory, was shot and mortally wounded at that place on the 15th inst., by some teamsters with whom he had some high words.

—A Wilmington (N. C.) special says the Lowry gang raided upon the town of Lumberton, and carried off the safe from the store of A H. McLeod with $22,000, deposited by various parties for safe-keeping, there being no bank in the town. Valuable papers were taken from the safe. A posse of police attempted the capture of the thieves, but was too weak.

—The Memphis *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) special says the Ku-Klux trials in the United States Court commenced there yesterday. All the witnesses in attendance are negroes. The manager of the telegraph office at Meridian has been summoned, and will be compelled to exhibit all the messages sent or received at his office in March, 1871.

—A grand poultry exhibition will be held in St. Louis, at the Mercantile Library Hall, next Thursday. Besides some hundred coops from that city and State, there will be on exhibition ten coops from New York, twelve coops from Connecticut, fifteen from Delaware, forty from Ohio, forty-five from Pennsylvania, fifty from Illinois, twenty from Iowa. The Southern States will also be well represented. There will also be a large number of pigeons, singing birds, rabbits, and other domestic animals at the show.

—The Rock Island Railroad Company is pushing work on its new bridge across Sylvan Water. The iron work of the second span is about completed, and the falsework for the third span well under way. The first span will be the last one finished, as a portion of the old bridge will have to be removed first.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Republic Ins. Co. Certificates of Indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

March Magazines.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

CONTENTS—Septimius Felton (Part 3), by N. HAWTHORNE; The Watch of Boon Island (Poem), by MRS. CELIA THAXTER; Diversions of the Echo Club (Third Night), A Comedy of Terrors (Part 3), by JAMES DEMILLE; Baba and Bibs, by J. W. PALMER; Our Consular Service, by J. M. TOWLE; King Volmer and Else (Poem), by JOHN G. WHITTIER; Thomas Jefferson a Virginia Lawyer, by JAMES PARTON; The Baron of St. Castine, by H. W. LONGFELLOW; The Poet at the Breakfast Table (Third Paper), by O. W. HOLMES; How Santa Claus came to Simpson's Bar, by BRET HARTE; Spiritualism New and Old, by HENRY JAMES; Editorial Department,—Recent Literature; Art; Music; Politics.

Our Young Folks.

CONTENTS—A Chance for Himself (Part 3), by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; Mountains and Glaciers, by AUGUSTUS HOLMES; The Changeling (Poem), by ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN; Hedda's Silver Piece, by MRS. A. M. DIAZ; My Room Mates in Texas,—Gopher, Spotty Longtail, Squirmy, and the Hermit, by G. D. BREWERTON; Crusoe Life (Part 3), by REV. R. D. CARTER; A Struggle for a Mustache, by C. A. STEPHENS; and other interesting articles, with abundant Pictures, Rebuses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

For Sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

WHOLESALE WOOLLENS.

BIDDLE & BOYD,
(Successors to BIDDLE & HUNT),
247 East Madison-st.,
CORNER MARKET,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SPRING TRADE WITH A FULL LINE OF
Cloths. Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN,
And can be worn longer than any other collar.
FOR SALE AT ALL GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at	$12.00
ERIE AND WALNUT HILL	10.00
INDIANA BLOCK	8.00
HOCKING VALLEY	7.50
MINONK	6.50
WILMINGTON	6.00
BLOSSBURGH	9.00
LUMP LEHIGH	11.50
KENTUCKY CANNEL	11.00

DELIVERED.
Liberal reductions made for car lots.

Miner T. Ames & Co.,
No. 1 West Randolph-st.; corner Kinzie and Green; corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GEORGE BAIN & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
210 and 212 South Main-st,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cash advances made on consignments. The St. Louis market is now, owing to the heavy interior Southern demand, the highest, comparatively, for wheat and flour in the country. No 2 spring wheat (inspection grades as those of Chicago) sold to-day (Feb. 15) at $1.34@1.34½.

CHICAGO REFERENCES: Messrs. Gilbert & Brega, Messrs. Low Brothers, Messrs A. M. Wright & Co., Messrs. Munn, Norton & Scott, Messrs. Field, Densmore & Co., Messrs. Sprunance, Preston & Co., Messrs. Rumsey, Williams & Co., Messrs. Norton & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO COLORADO COLONY,
LONGMONT, COL.

This flourishing Colony, organized last year by Rev. Robert Collyer, Governor Bross, S. H. Gay, Geo S. Bowen, and others of Chicago, offers, until the first of May, memberships on the original terms, with choice selections of farm lands and town lots.

For full particulars apply personally, or by letter, to C. N. PRATT, 39 South Canal-st., Chicago.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
A most superb article. Warranted pure, and to preserve pickles. Ask for it. 392 and 394 Wabash-av.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Matthews & Murphy,
TAILORS,
HAVE REMOVED to 492 Wabash-av. They open with a large and select stock of Imported Goods for men's wear.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and staterooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Chicago Medical Society.

Regular meetings on the first and third Monday evenings in each month. The meeting this evening will be at the office of Dr. DAVIS, 797 Wabash-av.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. Order.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

CROCKERY.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,
Importers and Jobbers,
Have just received, and are now opening, for the Spring Trade, a full stock of CUT GLASS, Elegant and New Designs.

FINE BAR GOODS.

CHOICE DECORATED CHAMBER SETS, FINE CHINA, plain and decorated, Beautiful Designs in Parlor Spittoons, Full Stock of Lamps, Lamp Goods Bronze Chandeliers, for Carbon Oil, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Burners; also, a Full Stock of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE in Original Packages and Open Stock, which they offer to the Trade at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
70 West Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

Office of BRADLEY & SMITH,

Brush Warehouse,
251 Pearl-st., near Fulton.
NEW YORK, Feb 1, 1872.

CHALLENGE.

Some few years since we ascertained from the Internal Revenue Reports that we were the largest manufacturers and dealers in brushes in the United States. After toiling for years to gain that position, we were justly proud of it, and so announced in our advertisements. Other manufacturers having denied that we stood highest on the list, we therefore respectfully challenge any house in our line to compare sales, and agree to forfeit $1,000, to be spent in publishing amount of our sales and of the house accepting the challenge, if we do not occupy the position we claim.

FINANCIAL.

Cook County Loan.

Proposals will be received until Thursday, the 22d inst., for the purchase of coupon orders on the Treasury of Cook County to the amount of $200,000.

These orders bear interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent, are dated Jan. 1, 1872, and are payable July 1 1874, at the city of New York.

Address, in writing, JOHN HERTING, Chairman Finance Committee, care J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer Cook County.
JOHN HERTING,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
JULIUS WHITE,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
Finance Committee Board County Com'rs.

MONEY TO LOAN
On city property, for building purposes.
MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

Money for Loans.

We are prepared to make loans of large or small amounts at current rates, without delay, upon improved residence or business property in this city, or for the purpose of rebuilding upon the burnt district.
GALLUP & PEABODY, 449 Wabash-av.

$30.000

To loan, in large or small sums, long or short time, real estate security.
LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney-at-Law, 481 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Army Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 18, 1872, for the transportation of military, Indian, and Government supplies during the period commencing April 1, 1872, and ending Dec. 31, 1872, on the following routes:

From Saint Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Sill Indian Territory and Forts Richardson and Griffin, Texas.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rates per one hundred (100) pounds at which the service will be performed from point to point.

The total weights to be transported will not exceed two million (2,000,000) pounds to each of the posts named as points of destination.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes, or certified check on some responsible banking house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract, with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service within ten (10) days from the execution of the contract, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

The contractor will be required to deliver at destination, within thirty (30) days all stores turned over to him for transportation on or after Sept 1, 1872.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. General U. S. Army,
C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

BRICK MACHINE.

BRICK MACHINES.

D. L. SEYMOUR, of the Peekskill Mfg. Co., Peekskill, N. Y., will be at the store of A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 West Madison-st., on the 20th and 24th of February, to contract for the delivery of their celebrated "ECLIPSE" BRICK MACHINES and TEMPERING WHEELS, or any other tools wanted by brickmakers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.

GAGE, BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS,
Notions, and Ladies' Furnishings,
Will be found, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 19, at their NEW STORE,
Cor. Michigan-av. & VanBuren-st.

REMOVAL.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
REMOVED TO
65 West Washington-st.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF Saunders, Hardenbergh & King,
112 and 114 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FEBRUARY 1, 1872.
ALVIN SAUNDERS (ex-Governor Nebraska), President State Bank, Nebraska.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.
RICHARD W. KING, member of New York Stock Exchange.

WE HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under above style, for the purpose of transacting a *General Banking Business.*

LOANS NEGOTIATED and ADVANCES MADE. GOVERNMENT, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, and RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, and GOLD, bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to sight drafts.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA.

INSURANCE.

Washington Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
We will cash a limited amount of adjusted claims on this company at a fair price, and thus save the expense, waste and delay consequent upon law suits in New York city.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 390 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Co.
CERTIFICATES.
I will pay 67½ cents for $15,000 April Certificates, and will pay the highest market price for the four, eight, and twelve months certificates.
JAMES B. STOREY, Private Banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

Great Western Insurance.

We buy policies and claims against the Lamar, Republic, People's, Occidental, and Great Western Insurance Companies, and people holding claims against these concerns will get valuable information by calling on us before signing papers or other pieces. No charge made for making out papers or claims against any of these Companies. Apply to
JAMES BAXTER & CO.,
66 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.

I buy and sell the certificates of 4, 8, or 12 months.
R. D. STILES, 524 Wabash-av.

Great Western Insurance Company.

Creditors of the above Insurance Company will learn something to their advantage by calling on S. M. MILLARD, Att'y for Petitioning Creditors. Office, 468 Wabash-av., Room 5.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.
ALSO
WINTER STRAINED
LARD OILS,
Machine & Burning Oils.
APPLY TO
FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The following-named Government Stores will be sold at public auction, at FORT GIBSON, IND. TER., sale to commence March 15, 1872: 500 cords wood, 200 tons hay, 7 army wagons, 1 ambulance, 21 benches, 30 double bunks, 3 cook stoves, 22 heating stoves, stove pipe, mess tables, office chairs, harness, horse covers, wagon bows, neck yokes, lines, riding saddles, wagon covers, saddle blankets, blacksmiths', carpenters' and wheelwrights' tools, 1 brick machine, 3 mowing machines, 4 horse rakes, 2 hay presses, bush hooks, coal hooks, mattocks, hoes, corn brooms, pumps, 1,451 lbs. rope, etc. Also a quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of uniform jackets, bed sacks, mosquito bars, spades, axes, tents, etc. By authority of the Secretary of War.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Qr. Mr. General, C. Q. M. Dept Mo.
Office Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE & BINDERY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale, intact or separate, one of the largest and most complete MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS in the West. Supplied with all the latest improvements. The present proprietors are determined to sell, and can make unusual inducements in the way of price, long payments, and the turning over of a large and paying run of Bank, county, and mercantile trade. Address
JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,
Dealers in Bookbinder's Material; or the
FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI.

OPENING.

FRANK GAREGAN,
Formerly of 144 Madison-st., will, on Tuesday evening next, open with a splendid stock of
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS,
At 349 Clark-st., corner Harrison, on which occasion he would be pleased to see all of his old friends and as many new ones as might favor him with a call. BURK, that famous caterer, will get up a splendid lunch for the occasion.

DR. LANDIS.
Office, 119 West Washington-st. Hours from 2 to 4, p. m.

P. J. SEXTON,
Carpenter Contractor and Builder,
Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 55, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, who has been doing business under the firm name of E. G. L. Faxon & Co., has associated with him Mr. S. B. Jenkins, and has changed the firm name to F. B. Hilger, Jenkins & Co.
Feb. 17, 1872. F. B. HILGER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Kinsella & O'Connell, No. 359 South Halsted-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Patrick O'Connell withdrawing. Wm. Kinsella will continue the business, and settle the affairs of the late firm.
WM. KINSELLA,
Feb. 17, 1872. PAT. O'CONNELL.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

NO MORE

Defective Flues.

The Concrete Flue Linings, with the Patent Cement Joint, manufactured by the Hyde Park Cement Works, will make your chimneys secure from this prevalent cause of fire.

Samples at office Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange.

THE CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.

Story of One of Our City's Most Important Institutions.

The Inception, Growth, and Destruction of the Chicago Law Library.

Over Seven Thousand Volumes Burned in the Great Fire.

The Work of Restoration---1,800 New Books Already Secured.

List of Some of the Most Notable Contributions.

The Chicago Law Institute was organized in the year 1857, by a few prominent lawyers of this city. It was organized under a special law passed in February of that year, and is the oldest association of lawyers ever formed here. The act of incorporation has been from time to time amended as circumstances required. The principal object of the organization, which had a rather uncertain existence for many years, was to collect a library. Not till 1860, or still later, could the Law Institute be called self-supporting. The gentlemen, to whom the greatest credit is due for the inception of the scheme, are Messrs. John M. Wilson, Elliot Anthony, Judge Manierre, and Van H. Higgins.

A NUCLEUS OF A LIBRARY WAS FORMED

by the individual contributions of members, by appeals to State authorities elsewhere, and by membership fees, then insignificant. As soon as books enough were collected to warrant the proceeding, a room of convenient size was obtained in the Court House, the Board of Supervisors granting the indulgence on the consideration of receiving as a *quid pro quo* a reasonable amount of legal advice, free of charge. The terms of admission to the Institute have not varied from the past, being $100, payable at the rate of $25 annually until the whole amount should be liquidated. As a perennial means of support, there has been, beside the admission fee, a yearly assessment of $15. As an inducement to new memberships, the rule regulating this assessment has been changed for the present, to those desiring to connect themselves with the Association. The Institute has never interested itself in establishing courses of lectures, having contented itself with furnishing legal pabulum in the more thoroughly digested shape of bound volumes.

RAPID PROGRESS.

After 1860 the progress of the library was rapid. About that time, Mr. Julius Rosenthal, the present incumbent, became Librarian, and the material collected was all classified and looked after. On the 8th of October, 1870, there were upon the shelves of the Institute 4,681 volumes by actual count. On the same date in 1871 there were 7,000 volumes, valued at $30,000. The collection was in many respects perfect and valuable. A recent report of the Executive Committee says: "It embraced a nearly perfect series of American reports; all the reports of the English Courts, and many of the most valuable Irish and Scotch reports; all the law journals of the United States and England; most, if not all, the modern text-books published in this country and England, and also the old English digests, together with a large collection of rare and valuable works on the civil law. While the Institute has been aided by many generous gifts from personal and professional friends, yet most of the library had been procured with its own funds, derived from the sale of its stock and assessments upon its members. The library was the property of the shareholders, and freely used by them and all subscribers to the stock who were not in default in the payment of their dues, and was free to all the Judges and lawyers living outside Cook County, either in this or any other State. It had always been kept in rooms in the Court House furnished by the County of Cook. Convenient to all the State Courts, and freely used by all the Judges holding Court in this city; and was in charge of a librarian and assistant, one of whom was always in attendance. It was insured for $20,000, divided among different companies, as follows: five thousand each in the Lumberman's, Merchants', Firemen's and Equitable Insurance Companies, all established in the city of Chicago, and organized under charters granted by the State of Illinois.

"Besides the library, the Institute had, on the 8th day of October, 1871, $1,319.58 in the hands of its Treasurer, and owed only about $350 for all purposes."

THE LIBRARIAN.

The library has been extremely fortunate in possessing such a Librarian as Mr. Rosenthal, a good lawyer, an excellent linguist, and a man of the most liberal literary culture. His selections of rare and valuable works made for this library from time to time have been commended as indicating rare discretion. The increase during the year preceding the fire was about 600 volumes, among which were a full set of Privy Council Reports, the English Jurist, about 130 volumes of celebrated criminal trials, many works on the civil law once belonging to the library of Chancellor Kent, with his manuscript notes and remarks, etc. The library was freely consulted and used by members of the bench and bar of the different States, the Canadas, and Great Britain. The Judges of our own Supreme Court expressed their repeated gratification at the completeness and richness of the collection. Not only all the groundworks of jurisprudence like Glanvilla, Bracton, Britton, Fleta, Fortescue, all Reports of Supreme and Inferior and United States Courts, all the Digests and most of the Statutes, all the text books of any note, old and latest editions, English and American; full sets of the House of Lords Reports, all the other English and Irish Reports in original and excellent American reprints, with few exceptions, and English Digests, the Department on Bankruptcy complete—all works in the English tongue on the Civil Law, a good and extended selection of works upon English and American Constitutional Law and of political science, valuable Parliamentary Reports, Cyclopedias, most valuable works upon the Ecclesiastical Law, full set of Law Journal Reports, many and the latest works upon Scotch Law and the Law of Nations, Judge John M. Wilson's munificent present of the Statute Laws of Illinois under her Territorial as well as State Government, full department of law periodics, important Congressional publications, were part of the library, but also the complete works of Heineccius, Pothier, Touillier, Pardessus, Merlin's Repertoire, a rare and valuable edition of the Corpus Juris and treatises of Bluntschli and Mohl, and a good commencement of legal Bibliography and Biography, etc., etc., were on hand, and all used by practitioners, students, and jurists. The number of books in the hands of members at the time of the fire was very small, most of them burned with the private libraries of the lawyers.

THE GREAT FIRE DESTROYED ALL THE BOOKS,

records, vouchers, and papers of the Institute, with all the files and records of all the State and Federal Courts established and held in Chicago. Everything was lost with the few exceptions made above. To aggravate the want of legal books, all the lawyers of the city, with one or two exceptions, lost their private libraries and papers, although a few of them saved a few sets of reports, principally of this State, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. The annual meeting of the Institute was held on the first Monday in November, just four weeks after the fire, in the ruins of the old Court House. The attendance was about equal to that on ordinary occasions. The assembly resembled a convention of early Christians in the Roman catacombs. Sidney Smith occupied the chair, theoretically, for all were standing. There was considerable danger of the walls falling upon the concrete legal talent of this city, but the regular business was transacted, in spite of one or two stampedes of frightened members toward the nearest fissure in the toppling walls. That was in the dark days of Chicago, but the lawyers interested in the association had finished their weeping, and, undismayed, presented an unbroken front to adversity. The talk was all manly and earnest. It was determined that there should be no halting, but that

THE INSTITUTE SHOULD GO ON,

and the library should be made as good and even better than before. The Finance Committee made a report, embodying some of the facts that we have already given. The Librarian, Mr. Rosenthart, also made a report, containing pertinent allusions to the past history of the library, and thanked various donors who had even then promised contributions, and sound advice in regard to future purchases.

OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Elliot Anthony, President; J. A. Sleeper, First Vice President; D. L. Shorey, Second Vice President; Julius Rosenthal, Librarian; O. H. Horton, Treasurer; C. H. Sturges, Secretary; S. W. Fuller, Wm. C. Goudy, E. F. Ayer, H. N. Hibbard, Thomas Hoyne, Robert T. Lincoln, M. W. Fuller, J. V. Le Moyne, R. F. Rumsey, Directors.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following credit, given to persons who contributed to the library immediately after the fire, is from the report of the Librarian, made at the meeting: "The thanks of the Institute are due to all these generous donors. Our thanks are also due to all those gentlemen, in the city and outside, who have taken the trouble upon themselves to solicit donations for our library. I would specially mention the well-known publishing-house of T. & W. Johnson & Co., of Philadelphia; Little, Brown & Co., Boston; Stevens & Haynes, London; and last, not least, the Chicago *Legal News*, and the Albany *Law Journal*. Judge John M. Wilson's warm appeal and zealous efforts in behalf of the restoration of our library deserve our particular acknowledgment. It should be stated in connection herewith, that while David Murphy, Esq., of St. Louis, was the first one whose books came in, Judge John M. Wilson, of this city, was the first one who announced to us his donation of most valuable set of State Trials."

THE SITUATION

was the more difficult that out of $20,000 insurance scarcely anything was realized. Active measures were at once taken to restore the library by appeals to outside parties. The report of the Librarian presented at the annual meeting was extensively circulated. An appeal prepared by Hon. John M. Wilson was printed, and sent to all parts of this country and to England. A Committee of Correspondence was appointed by the Executive Committee to apply to the Chief Executive and to the Bar of the different States for reports and digests. The answers to the appeals have been generous beyond precedent. Most of the Northern States have contributed as commonwealths. Littell & Brown responded for Massachusetts, and the Bar of New Hampshire for the Old Granite State, and Kay Brothers, of Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania. South Carolina, Georgia, and Arkansas are the only Southern States that have regarded the appeal. Contributions are expected from Rhode Island and Missouri by Legislative authority, and from the Bar of California in behalf of that State. No definite expectations are entertained of gifts from any other Southern State. Governor Walker, of Virginia, as an old member of the Institute, has been several times appealed to in behalf of the library, but has not as yet signified any intention of acting in the matter.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following list contains the contributions, with the proper credit attached to each:

From Governor Hoffman, of New York, have been received 21 volumes of statutes; also, Thompson's Assessor's Manual, Thompson's Supervisor's Manual, Cook's Manual of Highways, Index to Documents and Laws of New York; also, a full set of New York Reports, comprising about 350 volumes.

From Connecticut have been received 18 volumes of Reports, Compilation of Statutes, 1 volume of Revised Statutes, and 10 volumes of Private Laws; also Colonial Records from 1689 to 1716,—two volumes.

From Pennsylvania, the generous gift of Kay Brothers, law publishers, come 47 volumes of Pennsylvania Reports.

From Hon. C. B. Farwell, M. C., 14 volumes Public Documents, Raymond's Mineral Resources of the West, Land Office Reports, etc.

From Tennessee, come through Governor John C. Brown and General C. P. Thruston, 7 volumes Reports, 10 volumes Session Laws, 6 volumes Constitutional Convention Journals, House and Senate Journals, etc.

From ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois, 14 volumes of rare English and American Reports. The titles are as follows: Shoales & Lefroy, 2 volumes; New York Cases in Error, 2 volumes; Bosanquet & Fuller, 5 volumes (very rare); Swanston, 2 volumes; Campbell; 1 volume; Tyler, (Vermont) 2 volumes.

From John H. Ellis, through Wm. E. Furness, Massachusetts Statutes, 15 volumes; Reports Election Cases, 1 volume; Massachusetts Convention, (1820) 1 volume; Report Special Commission on Revision.

From the State of Vermont, 38 volumes Reports, General Statutes, 1 volume; Session Laws, 8 volumes; Compiled Statutes, 1 volume; 13 volumes Legislative Documents, and House and Senate Journals.

From Mrs. Hazlett, of Philadelphia, by E. W. Blatchford, Angell on Watercourses; Sergeant on Attachment, Troubat & Haly's Practice, 2 volumes; Brady on Distress, Watson on Partnership, Blue Laws of Connecticut, Lee's Capture in War, Hall's Admiralty Practice, Kent's Commentaries, 4 volumes; Archibald's Blackstone, 4 volumes; Dunlap's Forms, Spirit of Laws, Montesquieu, 2 volumes; Jay's Political Economy, Brown's Forms, Reminiscences of Congress; Phillips, Curran, etc., speeches; Chatham, Burke's etc., speeches; Hopkinson's works, 3 vols.; Bacon's works, 2 vols.; Cruxton's works, American State papers, 4 volumes; Legal Cases, 6 volumes; pamphlets, 74 volumes.

From Emery Washburn (the author) Real Property, 3 vols.

James Schuler (the author) Domestic Relations.

From Maine, Reports, 36 volumes; Laws and Resolves, 41 vols.; Virgin's Digest of Reports, 2 vols.; Revised Statutes, 1 vol.; House and Senate journals; Geological Reports, etc., 17 vols.

From Ohio, Reports, 27 vols.; Revised Statutes, 3 vols.; Digest of Reports, 1 vol; Statutes at Large, 6 vols.; Geological Surveys, etc., 4 vols.

William B. Kelley, M. C., from Philadelphia, sends 350 volumes, many of them rare English reports, and all of unusual value.

From Professor Langdell, of Harvard University, from 1625 to 1869, English Statutes, 108 volumes, covering 244 years.

From South Carolina, seven volumes of Reports, and a few volumes from Georgia and Arkansas.

Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin have sent very nearly full sets of their Reports, besides House and Senate Journals, etc.

From S. S. Fisher, the distinguished patent lawyer of Cincinnati, come three volumes of Reports of patent cases, very rare.

From Hon. Alfred Conkling, of New York, about 35 volumes of legal text books.

Joel P. Bishop sends 8 volumes of his own works.

Other contributors have been David Murphy, of St. Louis; D. B. Canfield & Co., of Philadelphia; John Henry Hull, of New York City; D. W. Edmond, of Newburg, N. Y.

THE LIBRARY NOW CONTAINS

about 1,800 volumes, of which only about 350 have been purchased. There is in the treasury of the Institute at present between three and four thousand dollars. Of this, $1,000 is to be immediately expended in text books, and the greater part of the remainder in United States Reports. The purchases, together with expected contributions, will increase the number of books to nearly 3,000 volumes before the first of July next.

LOCATION.

The library has been for some time safely ensconced in the new City Building, in rooms kindly given by the City Government. The rooms are in the second story in the northwest corner, and are large, high, well-lighted, and generally well adapted to the ends designed. The main room is 20x36 feet. Adjoining it is a smaller apartment, which will be used by the Superior Court, until needed for library purposes. The shelves were put in by the city authorities, the only expenditure of the Institute being for chairs and tables. The appointments of the reading-room are neat and convenient, and amply sufficient for present purposes. If the other public institutions of Chicago show the recuperative powers of the Law Institute we need have very little fear for the future.

HYDE PARK MATTERS.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—Estimates for this Year's Expenses—Resolutions Adopted—Fifty-first Street Sewer.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon.

TOWN TAX LEVY.

The resolution to levy a town tax of $70,000 having been rescinded, the Finance Committee prepared and submitted a detailed statement of estimates for town purposes for the ensuing year, amounting to $127,482.41, and recommended that stringent economy be observed in all the departments; that the police force be discharged; that the salaries of town officers be reduced 25 per cent, and that the Trustees serve without compensation.

The report was taken up item by item, and a new schedule made to include only indispensable items, and the aggregate was reduced to $17,000, by leaving out everything that could be postponed to another year.

Whereupon the report was placed upon file, and an ordinance adopted to levy a tax of $70,000 for town purposes for the year 1871.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Works showed that there are to be kept open and in repair 24 miles of open and 1½ miles of covered drains; 29 miles of plank sidewalks, 5 miles of macadamized, 11½ miles of graded, and 12 miles of gravelled roads in the town of Hyde Park.

TICKETS OF LEAVE.

The following petitions were reported back, to be laid over until further action as required by necessity:

Thomas C. Morgan's complaint of Fifty-first street sewer.

George M. Bogue's explanation of the order of Oct. 21, 1871.

J. A. Davel's complaint against Hyde Park Gas Company.

J. Y. Scammon for the grading of Madison avenue.

P. Cornell and others, to widen Fifty-first street.

Walker and others, to open Evans avenue.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

It was resolved that Tucker & Sherman and C. Knowlton have permission to withdraw their bills for work done on Forty-third street until an assessment is levied and collected on said street.

Also, that the Police pay-roll be taken up and warrants issued for each separate amount to each member of the force.

Also, that new warrants be issued to G. De Clercq for $2,173.19, and to Tucker & Sherman for $2,417.78, payable Nov. 1, 1872.

Also, that permission be granted to those persons now sinking an artesian well at Kenwood, and those who may hereafter associate with them, to lay down pipes in streets and alleys to convey water from said well; said streets and alleys to be left in good condition, and pipes to be laid under direction of the Board of Trustees.

PETITIONS WERE PRESENTED

By Messrs. Smith, to vacate Greenwood avenue, between Blocks 6 and 7, Egandale.

By Thomas Culver, ferryman on the Calumet River, for monthly payments to him.

From C. Knowlton, for interest on town orders for work done on Michigan avenue.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET SEWER.

Estimates reported by S. S. Greely, surveyor of work done on Fifty-first street sewer, showed the cost of work done and materials on hand to be $7,82[illegible].06; amount required to complete the work according to contract, $49,189.45, which could be done by the contractors for $45,000 to $55,000 depending on the amount of water and quicksand to be encountered. The contractors, Beatty & Barker, made statements and estimates, and proposed to take $19,000 for work and damages, and abandon the contract.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

After the usual presentation and reference of bills, the Board adjourned to Saturday, March 2.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Irish Literary Celebration.

A special meeting of the general Committee of the Irish Literary Association was held yesterday afternoon in Justice Scully's office. The Secretary read a letter from Jeremiah Mahoney, Esq., Principal of the Wells School, in which that gentleman accepted an invitation to read an original poem at the ball and banquet of March 18. The reports of several Committees were ordered for next Sunday, and the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

E. H. Talbott, of the *Evening Mail*, is lying ill at his residence, No. 375 West Washington street.

—Dr. Ben. C. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, returned home from the East yesterday morning.

—Manning's Minstrels took their departure for Louisville last evening, accompanied by Jimmy Cusick as business manager.

—If nothing occurs to prevent, Wachtel will warble this evening in opera at the Globe Theatre.

—Josh Billings will tell the people of the South Division, this evening, what he knows about Hotels, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

—The Allemania Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, instituted a suit in the Circuit Court for libel against John R. Walsh, Esq., President of the Western News Company, on Saturday evening, laying its damages at the modest sum of $25,000. The occasion of the difficulty was the publication of a letter by Mr. Walsh in THE TRIBUNE recently, in which he accused the Company of swindling its old policy-holders, whose property was destroyed by the great fire.

Miscellaneous.

A meeting of the Ellsworth Zouaves will be held to-morrow evening at No. 28 South Canal street, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Election of Delegates.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 17.—The Representative Districts of this county to-day elected delegates to the State Convention—all strong Grant men. The representative Republicans of the County districts unanimously passed resolutions instructing delegates to support none but Grant men for delegates to the National Convention.

Political Meetings.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Numerously attended Democratic meetings were held in the different wards to-night for the election of members of the County Central Committee. The Republicans will hold meetings on Monday night to elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Jefferson City on Feb. 22.

Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Thomas H. Morris, son-in-law of Reverdy Johnson, and a prominent citizen of this city, died yesterday.

—Charles Blade, of Buffalo, one of the oldest baggage masters on the New York Central Road, has made within the last twenty-eight years 4,880 trips, travelled 1,404,000 miles, and has never received an injury.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Piute Mining Company—Liability of Its Stockholders.

Specific Performance—Case Against an Express Company—The Aldermanic Trials.

Circuit Court.

THE LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Judge Booth had before him on Saturday, in the case of James Dunne against James Steele, a question of the liability of stockholders in corporations to respond in damages for services rendered the corporation. The demand was against a stockholder in the Piute Mining Company, by Mr. Dunne, to recover for services alleged to have been rendered in the capacity of Secretary. The main case had been decided before, and judgment rendered, and the question was to reinstate the record. New judgment was rendered for $518.50. The Court, speaking of the condition of the pleadings, remarked: "Here was a Company organized,—the Piute Mining Company. It went into operation. Its officers were elected, and services rendered by its Secretary, and any amount of debts might have been contracted if the Company was in credit. It existed for a period of two, three or four months, and then upon a mere accident, as it were, the fact of its corporate seal having been engraved with the word 'silver,' inserted, and blank certificates of stock printed in the same way, this original Company, the Piute Mining Company, by a sort of dissolving-view process, passes away, and dissolves into and becomes the Piute Silver Mining Company, and the argument is that it has sloughed off all its liabilities, as a snake would cast off its skin. I don't think that that could be done; I think that the substantial interests of these original stockholders are shown with sufficient certainty to my mind to fix their rights and duties."

NOTICE.

The trial calendar for the present (February) term which commences on Monday has upon it 345 causes.

Superior Court.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

A bill to enforce the specific performance of an alleged contract of sale of the east half of Lot 11 and the west 10 feet of Lot 12, Block 39, School Section Addition, fronting Charles street thirty feet, and running back 170 feet to an alley, was filed in the Court by Joseph G. Williamson for the use of Arthur S. Hawbe against James Redican.

EXPRESS COMPANY CASE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against the United States Express Company, by which demand is made for $4,000, by Henry and Leopold Oppenheimer, Frederick Mileman, and David Mark.

BREACH OF COVENANT.

An action, covenant broken, was commenced by Joseph Levy against Patrick Caraher, the damages being laid at $2,500.

Criminal Court.

THE ALDERMANIC CASES.

The regular order of business for Saturday in the Criminal Court, over which Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, is presiding for the term, was the consideration of the petitions of Aldermen Whittaker and McCauley, each for a change of venue in the matter of the indictments pending against them. The basis of the motion in each case is the existence of such a prejudice in the minds of the people of the community as to the general subject of bribery and corruption extending to individuals charged with malfeasance in office, that the parties charged fear that they will not receive that fair and impartial trial in this County which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution and by-laws.

After counsel had waited some considerable time, it was announced that Judge Farwell had gone to Evanston, whence he would return by the first back train. That not being due until late in the afternoon, the argument went over.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Christopher Galitz was appointed to administer upon the estate of Fritz Galitz, under bond of $1,700.

WILL PROVED.

The will and codicil of the late James Sanders were probated, and letters testamentary issued to Asa D. Jansen and James Boggs, under bond of $4,400.

THE WOMAN PREACHER.

The Views of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 12.

There was a stir in Plymouth Church last evening, as the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher read for his text the 34th and 35th verses of the fourteenth chapter of First Corinthians:

Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law.

And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for women to speak in the church.

"Recent events," said Mr. Beecher, "in a church in this city, have interested the whole community. A woman—a regularly ordained preacher—was asked to speak in a Presbyterian Church, and she was in every way qualified to do so. For permitting this woman to preach, an esteemed and honored pastor was brought before a special meeting of the Presbytery, and his conduct passed upon. He was directed not to do so any more. The simple question before us is whether in the New Testament women are forbidden to preach and teach. He said he proposed to speak of the particular command laid down by the Word of God on women preaching and teaching publicly. There are those who regard this utterance as final and conclusive, and there are those who admit the binding obligation of Scripture, but regard this command as local, national, and transient. It was in force only in a particular place, for a particular time and purpose. The modern Church is totally different from that of the first ages. The family does not stand as it did two thousand years ago. Women were far more equal to men among the Hebrew than any other ancient nation. They were not then excluded from public function. He spoke of the patriotic glory of women who had stood up in those times to hold the sceptre, and eulogized their wise administration.

Women were forbidden to teach in the synagogue. Technical education women were not admitted to, and consequently they could not know the work imposed by the Church. It was eminently proper that they should speak out (after a pause), and in the meeting too. [Applause.] There is nothing in the Gospel that limits the rights and duties of women in this regard, excepting in Corinthians; Paul's letter to Corinth, and when he wrote to Timothy. In both instances they were not directed to Jews, but to the Greeks. He commented on the characteristics of the two nations—the slavery and ignorance of the Greek women, and the freedom and culture of the Hebrews. A virtuous woman in Greece was, he said, a domestic drudge, while a woman of education was placed in the category of courtezans. The Greeks would have derided the spectacle of a woman with uncovered face speaking in a public place. Therefore it was that Paul forbade them to teach in the Church—in Greece. [Mr. Beecher smiled as he added, "Would that he had put that in."] If he had only known how stupid people are in our day he would have done so. [Laughter.] Mr. Beecher spoke of the noble pursuits of the women of the present time, and asked *if* they should be degraded and placed in the same catalogue with the women of ancient Greece. "I do not say that I scorn or contemn those who look at the subject differently from my view, but I marvel at the circumstances which could make a wise man so foolish. [Laughter.] I honor Brother Cuyler because he had the courage to invite Miss Smiley to his church."

Speaking of the many commands laid down in the New Testament, he said: "You are commanded to honor the King. Do you honor him? No; you have thrown him overboard. Paul says: I will, therefore, that men pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting. In like manner also, that women adorn themselves in modest apparel (laughter, in which Mr. Beecher joined), with shamefacedness and sobriety; (continued laughter) not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array. [Another burst of laughter; the pastor ejaculating, "Oh, oh, oh."] Why are not the women who break these commands arraigned? Oh, Brother Cuyler, let these women be tried.

Do you suppose it was wrong for women to braid their hair or wear jewelry? I inveigh against extravagance, but all creation could not keep an ordinary woman from following the fashion. Women have risen from the degradation of the past; we are not barbarians now. As a mother, wife, citizen, she has multiplied functions, and a noble work to perform. Are you going to put back the dial—to turn the tide of civilization? If women are called to the pulpit, and show themselves fitted for the work, they have a right to speak. Where can we find more noble examples of woman's cultivation and goodness than among the Society of Friends? Mrs. Smiley has extraordinary ability.

He anathematized the rituals or doctrines that forbade women to speak in the Church. In Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one. "When you ask me," Mr. Beecher said, "if a woman shall speak in meeting, I answer no—unless she has something to say. We have trumpet enough now, let us have the flute. Women, God will bless you, and angels love you, if you properly bring up the boys and girls God has given you."

An Official Statement by the Pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Church.

A very large congregation, despite the stormy weather, assembled in the Lafayette Avenue (Brooklyn) Presbyterian Church yesterday, in anticipation that the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, would have something to say in regard to the recent Presbyterial action in which he figured so conspicuously. Dr. Cuyler entered the pulpit alone at the appointed time of service, and remarked that he had a minute to lay before the congregation, and proceeded to read as follows:

It is due to you, my beloved people, that I should announce to you officially the result of the late special meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn. The Presbytery met to decide "whatever action, if any, should be taken in regard to the preaching by a woman in Lafayette Avenue Church."

Your pastor defended his conscientious course in this matter on three grounds: (1.) The act was done in the exercise of a Christian fellowship with true believers, and for the purpose of benefiting immortal souls. (2.) It was not forbidden in our Presbyterian Book of Government. (3.) The act was not, in my judgment, nor in the judgment of millions of God's true people, forbidden by the inspired Word. After nearly two days of animated, courteous, and fraternal discussion of a proposed resolution of censure upon your pastor, that resolution was finally withdrawn. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that this proposition to censure was thus quietly dropped. For we as a Church are spared all necessity for waging a contest to remove what we should regard as an invasion of our liberty in Christ. And the fair name of Presbyterianism is relieved from what, in the judgment of many, might have been regarded as a reproach.

The meeting of the Presbytery was in no technical sense a trial of your pastor. It was an official inquiry into the facts and the reasons of an official act. These facts and the reasons for the act will contribute their share toward the fuller understanding of the questions involved throughout our whole Presbyterian communion. Much good may grow out of this widely-spread discussion.

It only remains for me to assure you how heartily grateful I am for the cordial support given to me by my own beloved flock. I gladly acknowledge, too, the frank and courteous spirit in which my brethren of the Presbytery conducted their animated discussions. If it were possible, I would love to give a cordial hand-grasp to the many eminent and useful ministers of Jesus Christ in our denomination who have sent to me messages of their heartiest approval of your pastor's course.

With this statement to you, my dear people, terminates all necessity for any further utterance from my lips or pen. Having defended before my co-Presbyters and the Christian community the act which, in all good conscience, I had done; having corrected certain misrepresentations through the public press, I now leave this whole matter to the calm and considerate judgment of all "who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth." The day is fast speeding on when the whole blood-bought Church of God shall recognize this sound and wise principle—"in essentials of faith, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

The congregation listened to the reading of this statement with the most eager interest, and at its conclusion a general rustle, as of relaxation from constrained silence and attention, was heard throughout the house, accompanied by a movement of feet back by the doors that sounded very like the irritation of an outburst of applause. But if that was what was intended the purpose was promptly abandoned, the expression only reaching the extent of a suspicion.

A Sermon by Miss Smiley.

Miss Sarah F. Smiley, the Quakeress preacher, who is raising such a *furore* in this vicinity at present, preached last evening in the meeting-house of the Orthodox Friends, at the corner of Washington and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn. To say that the meeting-house was filled but inadequately conveys the truth. It was filled half an hour before the appointed time, and standing room within the building was not to be obtained fifteen minutes before the services commenced, compelling hundreds to go away and seek religious edification or the satisfaction of curiosity elsewhere. The preacher's bench was filled with venerable Quakers and Quakeresses,—the latter only, and only a portion of them, habited in the peculiar garb of the sect.

Punctually at 7:30 o'clock, one of the brethren rose, and taking a Bible from the table in front of the preacher's bench, read the 10th chapter of the Gospel of St. John. Then silence was resumed for the space of about five minutes, when the spirit moved another brother, who knelt at the table and offered an extempore prayer. After the prayer another interval of silence ensued, the reverent portion of the congregation being seemingly lost in deep meditation. After a few minutes Miss Smiley deliberately removed her Quaker bonnet and stood up to preach.

She was dressed scrupulously plain, with a dress of dark brown material, a black cloth sacque closed up to the throat, a plain white linen collar, secured with a broad lavender ribbon, black kid gloves, hair combed smooth and plain, and a neat white lace cap. She is a woman of English or Welsh origin, apparently about 40 years of age, stoutly built, with a broad, good-natured face, that is neither pretty nor the reverse. She has a remarkably sweet, musical voice, enunciates with perfect clearness, but with no pretension to oratorical ability, and lights up her countenance as she speaks with a smile which, added to her peculiarly winning voice, renders her message attractive and effective. She gave out no text, but commenced her discourse by reciting the 5th verse of I. Thessalonians, i chap.:

For our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.

From this citation she proceeded to discourse on the power of the Gospel. The sermon that followed was not remarkable for logical force or argumentative skill. It was rather a rambling, disjointed exhortation to saints and sinners alike, delivered with earnestness and great boldness of utterance, but quite inferior, in a literary point of view probably to any sermon preached in the city last night. Indeed, it is quite safe to say that there are scores and scores of better sermonizers starving throughout the country on $300 or $400 per year, who are never heard of outside the limited circles to their isolated congregations, but unfortunately they are only men. Miss Smiley is chiefly indebted to the accident of sex for the fame she has acquired as a Gospel expounder.

After her sermon last night, which occupied an hour in its delivery, she sat down and silence was resumed for a short time, when she kneeled at the table and offered an earnest prayer, at the conclusion of which one of the brothers rose and said:

After what we have heard what better can be done than to commend you to God and to the Word of His Grace. The meeting is now out.

The congregation then quietly dispersed.

BINCKLEY REDIVIVUS.

He Proposes a National Popular Convention.

Richmond, Va. (Feb 9), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

John M. Binckley, Andy Johnson's Acting Assistant Attorney General, has sent a memorial to the General Assembly, of Virginia, proposing a National Convention, on the basis of a minority representation, and suffrage irrespective of sex, to reform the Constitution of the United States. It was presented in the House of Delegates, to-day, by Mr. Borland, of Norfolk, and referred. Soon after the close of Andy Johnson's Administration, Binckley turned up in Norfolk, where he practiced law with indifferent success, returning to Washington over a year ago, where he now resides. As Mr. Binckley's petition is not only a curiosity of itself, but also one of the characteristic phenomena of the age, I append a copy of it, which I vouch to be correct, *verbatim et literatim*:

"To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

"The petition of John M. Binckley respectfully represents to your honorable bodies that a convention of the people, on the basis of minority representation and suffrage irrespective of sex, ought to be legally assembled for the purpose of reforming the Constitution of the United States.

"No notorious evils demonstrate that there is organic derangement in the Republic. Your memorialist humbly submits that the well-being of States depends less on the excellence of their people or of their laws than on a practical agreement of the civil establishment with the general complexion of society. In our country great and spontaneous innovations, some accomplished, some coming, are working now without express recognition, social or legal, developing in shapeless but mighty influence that yokes invisibly with the visible Constitution, thus perplexing Government and people with a set of double relations, taking actual but ordinarily unaccountable effect on all the concerns of society, and, above all, making duplicity the working principle of the political machine, thereby destroying its simplicity, confounding *bona fide* public service, and inviting the most unprincipled classes into supreme aggrandizement. Your memorialist imputes these evils to the mere room made for them between the Constitution and the people. But he humbly submits a possible evil of the future, likely to be ruinous, yet capable of being happily obviated and turned to good by timely recognition and legal provision, viz.:

"He invites your Honorable Bodies, in their wisdom, to consider whether capital does not begin to show a general and rapidly accelerating tendency to seek the corporate condition, while (less obviously, but quite as fearfully,) labor spontaneously tends to league against property. If these tendencies exist, they are counterparts of a common associative principle, from complications of which no forecast of calamity ought to be incredible; yet from recognizing and adjusting which to the vested rights, manners and genius of the American people, society may not only be saved, but exalted.

"For these purposes the people should hold general debate, in a convention, which, if all society was its constituency, and all opinions should meet there, would at least bury much dangerous vagary, if would not ordain the highest wisdom.

"And, as in duty bound, etc.,

"JOHN M. BINCKLEY,

"No. 1318 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., 29th of January, 1872."

Practical Value of the Signal Service.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The immense value of the United States Signal Service, as a means of protection to life and property at sea, is everywhere conceded; but the result set forth in the report of the Chief of that Department for the past year are so direct and convincing as to be worth a moment's study. It will be remembered that 1871 was a year noted for storms and gales of exceptional suddenness and severity. Notwithstanding this, the marine disasters—owing to the efficiency of the Signal Service—were much rarer than in 1870. The comparison for the months of November and December of the two years is as follows:

	Nov. & Dec. 1870.	Nov. & Dec. 1871.
Number of vessels lost and wrecked	39	18
Sunk	5	2
Capsized	3	3
Destroyed by fire	4	3
Leaking	23	17
Damaged by collision	42	22
Ashore, grounded, etc.	111	59
Damaged	138	99
Total	366	233
Men lost	91	23

It will be noticed that the difference of results is confined almost entirely to the classes of disasters against which the Signal Bureau offers protection. For instance, the number of capsized vessels, which are generally due to defective construction or bad seamanship, was the same each year. The losses by leakage, by fire, and by collisions, were almost as many in 1871 as in 1870. The great gain was in the number of ships driven ashore and wrecked; casualties which occur only during storms, which the signal officers are able to foretell and give warning of. If these were the results during the first year of the Signal Service, it is natural and safe to predict a still more satisfactory showing for the coming season, when the system will be in complete and thorough working order along the great lakes and the seaboard, during the entire year.

LONDON.

The Trouble Between Great Britain and the United States.

Bitter Feeling in England Relative to the American "Case."

An Explosion Imminent in the Tichborne Affair.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

THE ALABAMA BUSINESS

is the black cloud in English politics. France, her "natural enemy," is powerless. Germany is not a naval Power, and Russia is "looked after" by Germany. Uneasy glances have been oftentimes turned across the Atlantic since the fall of Jefferson Davis, but with the visit of the British Commissioners to Washington came relief. Not a few of the hard Tory sort protested that England humiliated herself by sending to America at all after what happened with Reverdy Johnson; but the good sense of the nation was with the Government, and in every large city men rejoiced at the prospect of a pacific settlement, even though the result might prove their pecuniary loss. Now comes the extraordinary American "case." You will hardly understand the excitement aroused. At first the people laughed at the story as a characteristic bit of American humor, of which the substance is exaggeration. Men whose names are honored throughout the States, when questioned on the subject, replied at once that it was a hoax. By to-day the country has discovered that there is no hoax at all, but very sober earnest indeed.

Earl Granville is understood to be mortified beyond description at this latest "development." His Commissioners allowed themselves to be over-reached, and he dreads what will be said at the opening of Parliament. He is on intimate terms with the editor of the *Times*, and the articles on the subject which have appeared there lately are understood to have been inspired by him. It was not, however, until yesterday that the press was furnished with printed copies of the English "case." To-day the *Times* is exceedingly cautious. The Government, it is understood, have not as yet made up their minds to go into Court at all, but will refer the matter in its new light to the Legislature. In that case you may know by cable, ere this reaches Chicago, the nature of that decision. The Tories would like to make a party attack upon the Administration; but Mr. Gladstone was wise enough to include Sir Stafford Northcote, one of that number, in the Commission, and if the Opposition blame the others, they must blame him. The *Standard* contends that the American demand is not within the scope of the treaty as we intended to sign it; and if it be within the scope of the treaty as it stands, then "that treaty misrepresents our intentions, and must, at any cost, be repudiated." But the *Morning Post*, a paper which, if of small circulation, is known still to have access to valuable sources of information at our Foreign Office, urges that England has no greater legal right to withdraw from the Treaty now than we should have in the event of the Tribunal of Arbitration being permitted to discharge its functions, and then, if the decision was adverse, to refuse to abide by it. There is nothing, according to the *Post*, to preclude the American Government in this international suit doing that which the humblest individual may do in a private suit—namely, submitting any contention, however preposterous, for the acceptance of the Tribunal. The *Post* accordingly advises her Majesty's Government to prepare, in due course, a reply to the case of the American Government, leaving to the latter the opportunity to reply after the lapse of two months. It is not within the competence of the Tribunal of Arbitration to deliver a decision on the admissibility, or otherwise, of a particular class of claims. The *Daily News*, however, though severely blaming the Government for its carelessness in allowing such a phrase to stand in the Treaty as the one describing the claims referred to the Tribunal as claims "*growing out of* acts committed by the aforesaid vessels," insists that the American Government must be informed that a treaty which paves the way for such misunderstanding by the looseness of its language demands instant and minute revision. The American construction of its terms is out of the question in law and in common sense; and the claims based on that construction cannot be admitted as within the terms of reference.

One suggestion is, that we should formally invite a Tribunal of Arbitration, to decide, in the first place, what is the meaning of the treaty, and if it be decided that the treaty does admit of damages of the general and constructive character demanded by the United States, that we should then solemnly repudiate it, as contrary to our meaning and intention. It is clear that we should be justified in taking this step, and it is quite possible that it would be the best way of meeting the difficulty in which the strange construction put on the treaty by America has placed us. We might also deal directly with the American Government itself, point out to it that the treaty does not, according to our interpretation, bear such a meaning, and that such a meaning is totally and in any case inadmissible,—a straightforward course, but one which makes the rupture of negotiations inevitable. Or we might go on with the trial, relying on the justice of the Tribunal, but entering beforehand a formal protest against the American interpretation of the treaty, and declaring that in no case will we pay damages based on that interpretation.

In any event, I am sure that this country would rather go to war, if need be, than pay such preposterous demands. As the *Daily News* says, when once we get away from the direct consequences of the acts of these four vessels, there is no intelligible point at which demands must necessarily stop; and to name such a sum as £200,000,000 is merely to strike at random into a heap of figures.

To me, the American "case" seems like the work of Mr. G. F. Train.

Deplorable from all points of view is this "sharp practice" of the American advisers. The only people in the United Kingdom who do not in some way condemn it are the Fenians of Ireland, who, indeed, shout with delight. The public writers, politicians, and clergymen, who sympathized keenly with the North, who are almost termed by nickname "Americans,"—these are the most cruelly wounded of all. "What do you say of your American friends *now?*" is the daily remark; and the answer is always to the effect, "Well, as we supported them when we felt they were right, we oppose them when we think they are wrong." The feeling of the country is one of increasing bitterness, and the extraordinary part of the matter is its entire unanimity. I can remember nothing like it.

Chicago readers will smile, and will think the remark absurd, but it is true, that the conduct of the American negotiators in this case is doing much to strengthen the disparaging estimate of the American national character which Europe was beginning to discard. You will see in the Paris, Berlin, Brussels, and Vienna papers, jocular lines to the purport that "The 'cute Yankees have tricked the English again. A smart people, but we are not sorry to have few diplomatic relations with them." The strongest pro-Americans are exceedingly vexed, for the course which America has taken is precisely opposite to that which her public men had given us to understand would be the case. The Rev. Newman Hall would tell you he does not believe even yet that the "case" is genuine. Mr. Sumner assured more than one of my friends that money was the least consideration; it was the expression of regret which the willingness to arbitrate would show, that was wanted by America. Once again the New York *Herald* stands in the eyes of the British people as supplying the type of the American character,—not of particular portions of the States, but of the Republic as a whole. This impression—unless there has been some wondrous mistake somewhere—no incident that I can imagine would have so firmly created as the attempt to trap a neutral Power into paying the cost of putting down a year of rebellion. The mass of the community, though angry, are not surprised, for the policy harmonizes with those bad teachings in which the bigots and tories of past generations have indulged towards America; but the few who thought they knew the Republic better are astonished as well as humiliated. As for Mr. Gladstone's Government, it is in the most pitiable predicament conceivable.

THE TICHBORNE CASE—EXPECTED EXPLOSION.

The wise in the law expect an early explosion in this case. The Attorney General has already made havoc with the reputation of some of the legal and other gentlemen who have been backing up the "claimant." I don't want to anticipate, but there is every sign of a great conspiracy, and we look to see such evidence advanced, in the course of a few days, as will either truly lead the counsel to throw up their briefs or the jury to stop the case and say their minds are made up. That the fellow is an unrivalled impostor, is in most person's mouths, though there is still a remnant who regard him as the veritable man. Sir James Coleridge, the Attorney General has spoken now for twelve days, with marvellous eloquence. If the "claimant" is "dished," the case will not be over. He will be put upon his trial immediately for perjury. He is so big that he cannot hide himself. The trial sells the newspapers. It is a novel in daily numbers. We shall all miss "our Tich."

A Considerate Parent.

From the Memphis Appeal.

A person who farms for a living, some distance from the city, rode in a spring wagon into town yesterday bringing with him a little son. After figuring around for an hour or two, doing worldly business, he pulled up in front of a grocery in the suburbs, and went in to refresh and comfort himself, leaving the boy to take care of the horses. The man met some companions in doors, with whom he set about becoming convivial, as is the custom of those who congregate in suburban groceries. Time sped on, and the boy in the wagon became numbed with the cold, and fell into a sort of stupor. The "lines" dropped from his fingers, and the horse walked off. When it was time to disperse from the grocery, the excellent farmer and feeling parent could find neither wagon nor boy. He spent the whole evening looking for them in the city, and was going home in a half-crazed state, when he met his trusty colored man riding in for a doctor, saying the boy "Tommy was froze to death." The horses had walked home, and the stiff child was found still sitting in his seat.

WHOLESALE ASSASSINS.

A Colorado Reminiscence of 1863.

From the Denver (Col.) News.

The passage by the Legislature of a bill appropriating $500 to Thomas T. Tobin for the killing of one of the Espinosas in 1863, recalls to mind one of the most romantic, and at the same time terrible, incidents in the history of the South Park, and which, in connection with the Reynolds guerrilla raid, a year later, threw a shadow of terror and fear over that section of country in which the bloody scenes were enacted. After a lapse of nine years the whirligig of time again brings this affair to light, and at this distance from the actual occurrence of the tragic events they seem but as the memory of a dream.

The Espinosas were cousins; Spaniards; outlaws from old Mexico who came up into Colorado in the year 1863, and before the strong arm of justice had reached them succeeded in assassinating between twenty and thirty of the hardy pioneers and miners of that day, who were struggling to open and develop this wonderfully rich country. The older Espinosa was a large, coarse, hard-visaged, villainous looking ruffian, while his companion was a small fellow, of no particular individuality, possessing everything but the elements of a law-abiding citizen, cold-blooded, desperate, sly, and treacherous. The story goes that the older Espinosa was a religious monomaniac, impressed with the idea that for some fancied wrong, for some unconscious deed whereby the sins of the father had been visited upon his head, or as an atonement for his own shortcomings, he was commanded by some patron saint, some ruling and guiding spirit, or a Nemesis, to avenge the crime against conscience, to go forth into the world, slaughter indiscriminately of the white races, offer a prayer whenever he set a soul free, and thus hope to merit and attain the smiles and gracious favor of his ruling spirit. With this task before him, he enlisted the services of his cousin, and together they journeyed northward and entered Colorado. On this trail of blood the trip was diversified by the killing of two men in Santa Fe, and a soldier at Conejos. It was in March, 1863, that they arrived in the vicinity of Canon City. There they lurked three weeks, and began in reality the murderous object of their mission. Nine men were assassinated, and the news of the terrible scourge became circulated in other portions of the Territory. No one was left to tell the tale of how these dread events occurred, and for a time the death of various parties was wrapped in an impenetrable mystery. The people of that vicinity were appalled, stricken with fear, scarcely daring to venture beyond the reach of immediate aid. It seemed like a mysterious visitation of Providence—if Providence ever sends bullets through men's hearts—and no one could tell "from what concealment the messenger of death, which had never missed its mark, might reach him." The dread despair, the feeling of uncertainty, the reign of terror, the fear of an unseen and unknown foe, pervaded the hearts of those sturdy pioneers who dared face any danger open and known.

The assassinations became more frequent. Men would leave their cabins, their camps, or the cities of the mountains, destined for another section, only to be found a few days later by some more fortunate traveler, stark and dead with a bullet through their hearts. Under these circumstances, a company of 20 volunteers was raised in Park county, and headed by an indomitable and energetic leader, all fully determined to solve the mystery. The first good work done was the punishment of a notorious band of thieves; but this did not reach the cause of their trouble, and the murders continued. At Red Rock Ridge, near Fairplay, in the immediate vicinity of the Genesee House, all along the trails, murdered men were found singly and in pairs. Ere long, finding a trail in the lower part of the park leading toward Canon City, this troupe of twenty men followed it and finally came to a spot where two horses were feeding. Concealment was the work of an instant, and ere long the hunters were rewarded by the appearance of two men who proved to be the Espinosas. In the fast recesses of the mountains they had halted to divide their spoils and to refresh their wearied frames, and were probably planning their immediate future operations. The sight of these men was as exasperating as was the memory of their fiendish deeds, and it was but a few seconds before rifles were drawn upon their forms and bullets went speeding on their deadly errand. The older Espinosa fell, but was not killed, and raising himself upon one arm he fought like a wounded and bloodthirsty tiger against his adversaries. The contents of two revolvers were discharged by his hand, without doing any injury to the soldiers, and he finally fell and died. The younger Espinosa was unharmed, and with the agility of a goat he sprang into the rocks, scrambled away, and made his escape.

Upon examining the dead fiend who had been thus summarily disposed of by the mountaineers, a horrid sight was made manifest. There was blood stained clothing of a dozen victims of his murderous bullet, letters to dear friends away back in the east, memorandum books, personal trinkets of little intrinsic value, but all going to show that the assassinations were carried on, not so much for gain as for the mere pleasure and gratification of murder, or else as we have suggested above, to appease the wrath of some offended spirit. The head of the Espinosa was decapitated and sent to Cañon City, where we believe the skull remains to this day.

But here the depredations did not cease. The escaped assassin picked up a companion, called a cousin,—a Mexican can find a cousin in any corner of God's footstool,—and imbuing him with the spirit of desperation, or inculcating a feeling of revenge for some fancied wrong, they continued the bloody business of the old firm, although on a much less scale. They drifted into the Southern portion of the Territory, ravaged Conejos, Saguache, Costillo, and other counties, until finally they were corraled by troops and several citizens from Fort Garland. A reward had been offered by the Governor of the Territory for the apprehension of the remaining murderers, and various efforts have been made to capture or kill them. The party had been searching, for several days, when they were guided to the spot where the villains were ambushed by the circling of several crows in the air, which old mountaineers declared to be in the vicinity of the object of their search, as no other beings besides themselves were known to be in that neighborhood. And, sure enough, the sign proved infallible, and the murderers were discovered, and both killed. On the body of one was found a book of prayers and a quantity of insane raphsodies, the latter written probably by the older Espinosa. One of these raphsodies ended, "The Virgin Mary will be sitting on my head until I die in her arms, amen Jesus!" A large amount of like ejaculations seemed to show that it was probably a religious monomania that led to the deeds committed. However this may be, they were the worst bandits that ever crossed the borders of the Territory, and the end of their lives was but in consonance with their daily acts.

The Espinosa had addressed a paper to Governor Evans, then Governor of the Territory, setting forth that he alone had killed twenty-two men, and on that account demanded that his property be restored to him—although what his property might have consisted of is not very clearly shown.

Train Thrown from the Track.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.—On Thursday night the north-bound train on the Mississippi Central struck a tie which had been placed on the track near Varden, throwing off the train, and demolishing the engine, and baggage and express cars. Fortunately, no one was injured. The supposed object of the villains who placed the tie on the track was to rob the train.

Fires.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—David Gurney's shoe factory, in South Abingham, was burned last night. The loss is $40,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A despatch from Bethel, Pa., says that Benedict's hat establishment has been totally destroyed by fire, and 400 hands thrown out of employment thereby.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Yeas and Neighs.—If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by a universal "Yea," their assent to the statement that the Mustang Liniment is the best remedy extant for all these external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican war, in 1848, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing, with absolute certainty and wonderful despatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofale, etc., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews, and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the Mustang Liniment is preferable to every other.

"**Think of It!**—Is it worth while, we ask, to have the little pleasure we would otherwise enjoy, marred by an unpleasant, if not dangerous cough, when a single 25 cent bottle of that justly popular remedy, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam, will effect a cure. It is safe and pleasant. All druggists sell it. Ruckel & Hendel, proprietors, New York city.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL.

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad.

BANKING OFFICE OF TANNER & CO., 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your special despatch from Washington it is stated that the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company are prosecutors before the House Judiciary Committee in the controversy for the transfer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company to the Atchison & Pike's Peak Railroad Company; that the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company have issued unauthorized bonds, and the amount of land claimed is not represented in the General Land Office as being under the grant. Upon inquiry from the officers of the Company, we are directed to say that they have never appeared as prosecutors of the above-mentioned case; nor have they ever authorized anyone to so appear; nor do they claim any lands from any Company. We are also directed to state, and of which we have full knowledge, that the amount of lands granted to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, as withdrawn and certified in the General Land Office, exceeds the amount claimed by the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, and forms no part of the lands in controversy before the House Committee; which lands were granted to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, and not to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company; consequently, the Denver Company have no interest in them whatever.

The grant of lands to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company lies not only in Kansas but in Nebraska. The error has arisen from taking the quantity of lands in Kansas and omitting those in Nebraska, a very serious omission, as the large bulk of the lands are in Nebraska, amounting in that State to over 1,300,000 acres.

TANNER & CO.,
Financial Agents St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

The following editorial is taken from the files of the New York Evening Post of January 23:

The St. Joseph and Denver Land Grants.

It is due to Messrs. Tanner & Co., the financial agents of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, to say that our special Washington despatch of yesterday contained some very grave errors. The firm of Tanner & Co. is as favorably known as any of its age in Wall-st., its transactions having always been above suspicion. Our correspondent was misinformed, we have sufficient reason to believe, in regard to the amount of the St. Joseph & Denver City land grant, and to the position of that Company in the controversy before the Judiciary Committee. The lands in question are no part of the 1,500,000 acres granted to the St. Joseph & Denver City, but are lands granted to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and it is claimed that they should revert to the Government, because the "Central Branch" has not complied with the terms of its charter. Should the lands so revert to the Government, they would fall within the limit of the St. Joseph & Denver City grant, and would add just so much to the unquestioned grant of 1,500,000 acres, which the St. Joseph Company now have. The St. Joseph Company are not prosecutors to obtain this reversion to the Government, but the prosecution is carried on by speculators, who are to have a percentage of the lands in case they revert to the Government and fall to the St. Joseph Company, the officers of that company having only consented not to throw any obstacles in the way of such prosecution. If the Commissioner of the Land Office has informed the Committee that the St. Joseph & Denver City Company are entitled to only 400,000 acres in Kansas. This applies to Kansas alone; while the greater part of the St. Joseph & Denver City land grant is in Nebraska; and their land grant stretches nearly across the State.

On Jan. 10 the Commissioner of the Land Office transmitted to Congress, through the Secretary of the Interior, a map and table showing the quantity of land certified to each of the railroad companies of the country which have received grants from Congress. In this table the land grant to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company is certified as amounting to 1,700,000 acres.

The following is also quoted from the New York *Stockholder* of the 23d January:

The St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant.

Messrs. Tanner & Co., financial agents of the above named Company, very promptly correct, in a card to the editors of the *Evening Post*, an error which was circulated in a despatch from Washington to that journal yesterday. The error probably arose from the fact that the land grant to the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad Company, which amounts to over 1,700,000 acres, lies in Nebraska as well as in Kansas, mainly in the former State, whereas the person sending the erroneous despatch had before him the certificate of the General Land Office, with respect to the lands granted in Kansas only, in which State the number of acres granted is 400,000.

It is possibly the case that the misrepresentation alluded to, by which a meritorious Company is made to suffer temporarily, at least till the misstatement is explained, springs from some stock exchange contrivance to affect the market for Hannibal & St. Joseph shares, or from some of the interminable controversies in the Land Office at Washington and elsewhere, with respect to the progress of the so-called "Joy" roads, in one of the fields of extension of which the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road is a rival.

It would seem, however, that the St. Joseph & Denver City Company should not, because of any similarity of name, or because it begins in a city where one of these rival roads ends, be mixed up in public report with these belligerents. The St. Joseph & Denver City Company is not, as we understand it, an aggressive corporation. It is quietly, but, to be sure, rapidly, pushing its way to Fort Kearney, 272 miles from its starting point at St. Joseph, where it makes connection over the Union Pacific for Denver and San Francisco presenting what the commerce of the Pacific will promptly recognize as the desired line to the last-named city, and a welcome rectification of the needless bend of the Union Pacific, where so many miles are made in southing to get into the Valley of the Platte, which the St. Joseph & Denver City Road makes with unswerving directness on the shortest east and west line. It has no rivals in this desirable course. If at earlier stages it had rivals, it has long since put them behind by the rapid progress and substantial character of its construction.

There need have been no error of this sort on the part of any Washington correspondent who keeps himself advised of the contents of important documents laid before Congress. We have before us a tabular statement in detail of the amounts of land granted to the several railroad companies, made by Mr. Drummond, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and communicated by the Secretary of the Interior, Jan. 10, 1872, to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body passed March last. It shows the grant to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company to be 1,700,000 acres. This document was carefully prepared during the recess of Congress, and is exhaustive of all the sources of information upon the subject.

We printed in the *Stockholder* last week, for the information of our readers, the totals of the numbers of acres covered in all these United States land grants; and instructive figures they were. In general and discursive newspaper talk about the "Great West," &c., it may be excusable to misname corporations, even the prominent ones, but a person entrusted with the representation at the Federal Capital of an important newspaper, and therewithal with unlimited access to telegraph wires and his employers' types, which his statements often necessarily reach without editorial revision, should speak by the book, the official book open before him, lest error of his, if it may not undo, may at least embarrass work founded on substantial merit, and for the moment disturb with evil report an enterprise sustained by large capital, by honest industry, and completeness of construction, and backed by the best judgment in railway topography.

The following extract is from the financial columns of the New York *Tribune*, under date of January 24th:

Messrs. Tanner & Co. report to-day unusually large sales of the St. Joseph & Denver City 8 per cent gold bonds, notwithstanding the scandalous report from Washington, published in an evening paper yesterday, alleging that the company had no such land grant as they had claimed in their advertisements. In another column will be found a very ample retraction by the journal in question, and from which it appears that while the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railway are nominally based upon 1,500,000 acres of land (in addition to a first mortgage lien upon the road and its franchises) the Commissioner of the Land Office certifies that the grant actually amounts to 1,700,000, or 200,000 acres more than Messrs. Tanner & Co. have claimed in offering their bonds to the public.

Upon this same subject the New York World says:

The extent of the ramifications of this scheme for destroying public confidence by circulating sensational and false rumors and statements to damage the credit of individuals and corporations, has been illustrated in a striking manner in that eminently respectable and conservative journal, the Evening Post of this city. In the Evening Post of yesterday a false and libellous statement, emanating from its Washington correspondent, was inadvertently published in regard to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company. The libel was inserted without the knowledge of the responsible managers of the Evening Post, who have very promptly and fully remedied their wrong by a retraction and promise to investigate the source of the calumny. The investigation of this matter has brought more prominently before the public the true condition of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company's land grant. Messrs. Tanner & Co., as financial agents, have stated in their advertisement that the company owns 1,500,000 acres of land, which is chiefly in Nebraska, with a small portion in Kansas. It seems now that the official report of the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington transmitted to Congress shows that the company really owns 1,700,000 acres, or 200,000 acres in excess of that stated in the advertisement of Messrs. Tanner & Co. In addition to the 1,700,000 already granted there is a possibility of the company becoming possessed of 700,000 acres more, making a total of 2,400,000 acres. The land in dispute before the Judiciary Committee of the House is the 700,000 acres claimed by the Central branch of the Union Pacific Road, and has nothing whatever to do with the St. Joseph & Denver City land grant of 1,700,000 acres. The conservatism displayed by Messrs. Tanner & Co. in advertising only 1,500,000 acres as the land grant of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, when the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington officially certifies to Congress that the company is entitled to 1,700,000 acres, is highly commendable in a banking firm marketing new loans. Fortunately in this case the attempt to do evil has produced only good to those interested, owing to the strongly fortified condition of Messrs. Tanner & Co. and the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad.

DRY GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

329 West Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE

OF FIRST-CLASS

DRY GOODS

Both Winter and Summer Stock, together with their immense assortment of Silks, &c., saved from the GREAT FIRE.

GREAT SACRIFICES IN SILKS!

Our entire stock of elegant Colored Fancy and Evening Silks at less than same qualities have ever been sold.

Our stock (the largest on the West Side) of the best makes of Lyons Blk. Gros Grains, Cashemires, &c., at prices unequalled.

Large line of Dark Fancy Silks, neat styles, 75c yard, formerly $1.25.

Black Gros Grains, all silk, warranted, $1 per yard.

Blk. Gros, better and heavier goods, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.60 and $2, much under value.

Richest and best qualities of "Bonnet's," "Guinet's," "Ponson's" and "Tappisier's" Black Silks, warranted under value.

Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets at immense reduction, from $9 per yard upward.

PAISLEY SHAWLS will be slaughtered.

The centre Tables will contain Job Lots of Dress Goods, at 12 1-2, 20, 25, and 30 cts., almost half-price.

Bargains in Plaids and Empress Cloths.

Large line Dark Ground Stripe Poplins, 25 cts.

Assorted lot Plain Poplins, 30 cts., very cheap.

Felt Skirts, usual $2.50 quality for $1.75.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

All Linen Diced Table Linens, 30 cts. yd., upward.

Good, heavy, Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. yd., up.

Fine, wide, and heavy Bleached Damask, 75c., worth $1.

Red and White Table Damasks, 6-4 inch, at 85 cents yard.

Bargains in Linen Napkins, from $1 dozen up.

Linen Doylies from 50c. dozen up.

Job lot Linen Huck Towels for $1 dozen, very cheap.

Special Bargains in Linen Towels, at 15c. and 20c. each.

Good Brown Crash, all linen, 10 cts. yard.

Great Sacrifice in Bedquilts!

11-4 White Bedspread, $1.25.

Heavy White Bridal Quilts, $1.25.

Marseilles Quilts from $1.25 up.

Irish Fronting Linens, 25c. yd. up.

Ladies' Merino Ribbed Hose, 10 cts. pair.

Job lot do., much better, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' regular made White Cotton Hose, 25 cents.

Iron Frame do., 30 cts.

Ladies' Merino Underwear, 65c. each, and upward, very cheap.

Gents' Underwear at sweeping reductions.

Gents' British Sup. Stout Half Hose, 20c., a bargain.

N. B.—Same goods at same prices at our South Side Branch, No. 138 Twenty-second-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published.

THE BEST NOVEL OF THE AGE.

A CHARMING NEW STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE OLD MAM'SELLE'S SECRET."

THE LITTLE Moorland Princess.

FROM THE GERMAN OF E. MARLITT,

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The deserved popularity of Miss Marlitt's works is well sustained by this, her latest, and in many respects best, story. The peculiar charm which distinguishes all of her works pervades every part of "The Little Moorland Princess," the interest of which is enhanced by an exciting and well-managed plot.

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A highly interesting story of American life, full of incident, with an absorbing plot.

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"Those who look upon light literature as an art, will read these tales with pleasure and satisfaction."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

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An admirably written story, abounding in interest.

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Have removed to their new salesrooms,

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NEAR WABASH-AV.,

And are now opening a large and complete stock of

Hosiery, Notions, White Goods, Linens, &c.,

Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen....... [illegible]

Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen....... 31.00

Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen....... 29.00

Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen....... 27.00

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $2.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

931 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the firm name in settlement.

IRA P. BOWEN.
Feb. 15, 1872. ASA WILLIAMS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Ira P. Bowen & Co., for the transaction of a general crockery and glassware business, our present location being 531 South State-st.

GEORGE S. BOWEN.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN.
Feb. 15, 1872. IRA P. BOWEN.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODHULL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following are verbatim extracts from the lecture of Victoria C. Woodhull, delivered last night before the principal advocates of woman suffrage in Washington:

"I here and now impeach the clergy of the United States [great and continued applause] as [illegible] hypocritical, since the best of them acknowledge that they do not dare to preach the truth, for if they should they would have to empty seats—an admission sufficiently damnable to consign them to the confines of the world and to the hell of which they [illegible] so knowingly, but whose location they have been able to determine. I told Carpenter, to-day, when he told me I should be imprisoned because I spoke so disrespectfully of the Constitution, that I hated it, I would spit upon it—I would spit on Congress. It is a stench in the nostrils of the people. To overthrow it I told him I would raise a revolution. That's why I came before the people. And I mean to succeed. [Applause.] He said I would find myself in Fort Monroe. I wish I could put all in Congress there. [Laughter.] To-day a Congressman said to me: 'Now, Woodhull, be quiet, and let's bridge this over [illegible] year or so, and you will [illegible] all right.' Matt. Carpenter said to-day: [illegible] are to have your rights at all, you will [illegible] them through the Republican party.' We [illegible] them through no party but that of the [illegible]. I am going to begin a revolution [applause], and I mean to stump every State from [illegible] to California to accomplish it." [Great applause.]

[To the Associated Press.]

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Agricultural Convention to-day adopted resolutions urging on Congress additional liberal donations of land for present and future agricultural colleges, and other provisions to further agriculture and education. President Grant to-day visited the Convention, and on entering the room was received with applause. Mr. Loring welcomed him in a brief speech, after which the President took a seat on the platform.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury holds as security for National bank circulation, $372,389,450, and for public deposits, $15,[illegible]. The National Bank circulation outstanding at this date is $330,494,946. National bank circulation outstanding, $519,400.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.

It is thought the election of a new Senator from North Carolina, General Ransom, will complicate the case of General Abbott, now claiming a seat in the Senate from that State. The Committee on Privileges and Elections is in session to-day. Both parties are present, and will state their cases. It is the purpose of the Committee to dispose of the matter to-day.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Commerce Committee of the House has decided to take up the question of a steamship subsidy next Tuesday. Boutwell's bill regarding the increase of tonnage meets with so much opposition that the Committee will probably not consider it. The disposition in Congress is to grant reasonable assistance to American lines on the Pacific already established, and to allow commerce on the Atlantic to remain as it is for the present. Something may be done to lay a foundation for the revival of American commerce on the Atlantic, but it is not probable any general measure will be adopted.

SCRIP DIVIDENDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day reversed one of the parties interested in the New York Central Railroad scrip dividend case that he would have his opinion on that question ready by the first of next week.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House met for general debate, Mr. McKee in the chair. The hall presented its usual Saturday appearance of empty seats and deserted galleries. A few speeches were made and filed for publication.

SENATOR RANSOM.

It is stated, on good authority, that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided, to-day, the contest for the seat in the Senate from North Carolina in favor of General M. R. Ransom, as against General Abbott, and will report a resolution that General Ransom be admitted as Senator.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, addressed the House on the subject of postal and telegraph services, making a series of comparisons between the charges of private and press messages in Europe and the United States, and claiming that they are much less in the former than in this country. He quoted Mr. Beck as saying that the average amount of messages in the United States [illegible] per cent of the whole number, and that in Europe social messages amount to [illegible] of the whole amount. He argued that the telegraphs of this country are too potent to be left in private hands, and, as the agent of commerce, ought to be under the control of the Government.

FOREIGN.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.—The body of Earl Mayo, late Governor General of India, was brought to [illegible] to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the landing of the remains.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—The Minister held a long consultation to-day. There are now hopes that the differences which exist between them may be settled, and that the anticipated change in the Cabinet will not occur.

A correspondence states that the principal leaders of the Carlists, Republicans and Radicals, have agreed upon an electoral coalition ticket for the approaching election to the Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—At a general meeting of the [illegible] Telegraph Company, last evening, the reduction of the present tolls on the messages was favorably considered, and a proposition to lay a fourth cable was well received.

Extensive preparations are being made for the thanksgiving services for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 27th inst.

[illegible], Feb. 17.—The steamers China and [illegible] have arrived.

[illegible], Feb. 17.—An American, named Menar, was attacked and stabbed to death last night, by a man, who mistook the victim for a relative named Pallington. The murderer intended to kill Pallington, in order to secure £1,700 which he would inherit at his death.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—A bill has been presented in the Federal Council declaring that German shall be the official language in the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

[illegible], Feb. 17.—The officer who was sent to Rio Janeiro, to inquire into the difficulty between Germany and Brazil, is expected to return soon and submit the result of his investigation to the Government.

MEXICO.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Passengers from Mexico say the Government is certainly able to defeat the revolutionists, and that the accession of Lerdo de Tejada to the Presidency is certain in case of the downfall of Juarez.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The reported capture of Dr. [illegible] Agramontes, Adjutant General of [illegible], by the Spanish, is untrue. [illegible], with their companions. [illegible] United States flagship Worcester has arrived.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The activity of the Bonapartist [illegible] who are intriguing throughout France to secure the return of the ex-Emperor, is creating excitement in Parliamentary circles at Versailles.

[illegible], Feb. 17.—Minister Washburne has received instructions from his Government to negotiate a [illegible] treaty with France.

[illegible] believes negotiations between France [illegible] in relation to a commercial treaty [illegible], and that they will likely lead to a revision of existing tariffs.

A court-martial of persons connected with the murder of several Dominican Friars in the [illegible] Arcueil, Department of Seine Inferieure, [illegible]. Three of the prisoners were found guilty of murder, and condemned to death. Nine were convicted of complicity in the crime and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

[illegible], recently elected to the Assembly, appeared in that body to-day and [illegible]. His entry excited extraordinary [illegible] from members.

LOUISIANA.

Mass Meeting for the Organization of the Reform Party.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The citizens' meeting at Lafayette Square, in response to a call of the Committee of Fifty-one, was large and enthusiastic. William Randolph presided, and addresses were made by H. N. Ogden, R. H. Marr, John [illegible], and J. Henri Burch. The following, offered by John R. Shakspeare, were adopted, organizing the Reform party:

[illegible] That a Convention of the people of the State be called, to meet in New Orleans, on April 23, to adopt a platform of principles of Reform party, in conformity to the foregoing, and to nominate candidates for the State [illegible].

[illegible] That all men of all parties, regardless of their previous political associations, who favor a reform of the abuses under which this State and city [illegible] are cordially invited to co-operate in this movement.

The third resolution provides for the appointment of delegates. The fourth is:

Resolved, That the appointment of delegates to this Convention be promptly made by the Provisional Committee on such a basis as will secure a representation to the whole State and city.

[illegible] That the press throughout the state favorable [illegible] be urged to give this movement their support.

The resolutions were preceded by a long address setting forth the necessity for a Reform [illegible].

ILLINOIS.

Accident on the Rhode Island Road—Temperance Mass Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], Feb. 17.—The stock express freight, [illegible] last night, broke through a bridge on the Rock Island Road, near Pond Creek, and [illegible] cars of cattle into the chasm. All [illegible] stopped, rendering a transfer of mails [illegible] necessary. The damage is not [illegible], but it must be heavy. A part of [illegible] were shipped from here by E. A. Wood.

[illegible], Ill., Feb. 17.—At a meeting held in [illegible], in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, arrangements were made [illegible] a grand temperance mass meeting, to [illegible] ratify the new law, at the City [illegible] Saturday evening, Feb. 24. Dr. Ross, [illegible] champion of temperance; J. C. [illegible], Rev. Dr. Forrester, S. P. Keyes, and [illegible] other well-known speakers are [illegible] to address the meeting.

OHIO.

[illegible] in the Ohio—Brakeman Killed—Cigar Manufactory Closed.

[illegible], Feb. 17.—The ice in the river commenced moving about 10 o'clock to-night. A [illegible] of coal barges, nearly all on the [illegible] of them loaded, have been torn [illegible], and are moving down [illegible] entirely at the mercy [illegible] of the control of the [illegible]. The start was made with a report [illegible] of artillery. It is feared that the steamer Bermuda, on the Covington side, has been crushed. It is thought that the ice is not broken to a great distance above the levee.

Thomas Irwine, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, was instantly killed at Newark, Ohio, yesterday, while coupling a flat car loaded with lumber, to a box-car, the lumber projecting over the car crushing his head and breast against the box-car.

Wolfe & Heifeeb, cigar manufacturers, at Springfield, Ohio, had their establishment closed yesterday by the Revenue Collector, for non-payment of taxes.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—The ice in the river gorged again to-day, but moved in a short time. Ice has been running very heavy all the afternoon. The breaking up of the ice in the river near midnight last night injured no steamers. The loss of coal barges was very great. These were owned chiefly in Pittsburgh. Probably two hundred barges were torn loose and carried away. Many of them may possibly be saved, yet 25,000 bushels of coke and coal went down. Estimates of losses are unreliable, varying, as they do, from $60,000 to $150,000. The boats are considered not yet safe, as there are several gorges above not yet loose.

W. R. Hubbell, a cigar manufacturer of Zanesville, was before Commissioner Halliday to-day, charged with removing a large number of cigars without stamping. The case is still pending.

At half-past 9 o'clock to-night a general rise of the Ohio is reported, with the river free from gorges to Pomeroy, and twenty-two feet in the channel here.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The foreign commerce for the week was heavy in the line of imports, the total being over $7,000,000, mostly general merchandise, while the exports were $4,000,000.

MONEY.

To-day the money market was somewhat unsettled from the various reports afloat respecting a threatened stringency, due to the operations of stock speculators, who, it is said, have been negotiating with the Canadian Bank agencies here to tighten the market. A story is afloat that $3,000,000 of legal tenders have been withdrawn from circulation by this clique, but nothing is feared from their operations. The rates for prime commercial paper to-day were 7@8 per cent, while 5@6 per cent was paid on call.

THE BANK STATEMENT

for the last two weeks shows a slight decline, due mostly to the manipulations of the market.

GOLD

was quiet and dull at the close, quoting from 110¼@110⅜ on gold loans. The rates were 3, 3½, 2½, 4, 4½, and 5 per cent for carrying and flat.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are rather duller and lower than yesterday, but firm toward the close of the day.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong up to noon, but became dull and heavy afterward. Western Union and Union Pacific were weak, and the former declined from 69¼ to 68⅜, and the latter from 33 to 33⅛; but it afterward rose again to 33½. Quicksilver also had an upward tendency, and reached 35 for common and 37 for preferred. The rise in Union Pacific is ascribed to parties buying back their stock to join the bulls for an advance. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅜@102½; Union, 91½@91¾ for firsts; 80½@81 for land grants, and 85@85½ for incomes.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull, and the rates closed at 109⅜@109½ for prime 60-day sterling, and 110@110¼ for short sight.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is a good demand for flour, especially for the medium grades, which are scarce, and, therefore, firmer. The low grades are dull, as shippers are few in number, though there are some shipments of family grades for the New Orleans market. On the whole, the market was fairly active, with a speculative demand for extras. Wheat is quiet and rather tame, the demand being limited and shippers holding off, owing to the lack of freight room. Holders, however, are firm. Corn is about the same, but the market closed heavy. There is no demand for shipping.

[To the Associated Press.]

DEATH OF A MURDERER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Henry Hepner, who recently shot his son, and then attempted to kill himself, died of his injuries to-day.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The lately exploded Bowling Green Savings Bank was adjudicated a bankrupt to-day.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

Judge C. P. Daly, of the Common Pleas, will be ready to try indictments against Mayor Hall on Feb. 26, to which time the case was adjourned. It is understood that Attorney General Barlow will assist the District Attorney in the prosecution.

SMALL-POX

is decreasing, owing to the very general vaccination that has taken place. Cases now occurring are mostly varioloid. Six deaths are reported to-day; 25 for the week.

DEATH OF DILLON.

The circumstances of the death of C. P. Dillon, the Philadelphia chemist, reflect discredit on the police officials, who, it seems, instead of taking deceased to the hospital, took him to the Tombs prison.

CONKLING,

the absconding Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, is reported to be in Nevada, working mines.

THE RAILWAY KING.

Thomas A. Scott was yesterday elected President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, in place of Marshall O. Roberts, resigned.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

Members of the French Relief Committee last night took steps to reorganize and raise funds to assist France to pay her war indemnities.

TRYING TO SETTLE.

It is now reported that the Ring thieves have consented to compromise by paying $4,000,000, but that the Reformers demand $6,000,000, and that it is probable $5,000,000 will be agreed upon.

TWEED.

It is asserted that a Legislative Committee is to examine into the corruption in the election of Tweed to the State Senate.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Workingmen's Union, last night, determined to issue a circular to the various trades societies of this State, calling on them to prepare to take steps for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, beginning April 1. A meeting of delegates is called for, to determine as to the strike.

SUICIDE.

Charles Roth, of Beaver Dam, Wis., attempted to kill himself with opium, on Thursday, on account of his being reduced from opulence to penury, through swindling by his brother. Roth was committed to the care of the Charity Commissioners.

POLITICAL.

The German Republican Committee of this city, last evening passed a resolution, that while adhering to the national nominations of the Republican party, they will act on municipal affairs with any party honestly working for reforms.

DEATH.

Wm. Wood, managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died to-day.

MISSOURI.

Population of St. Louis—Water Pipe Contract—Poor House Plans—Canadian Visitors—The Ice Gorge.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The new City Directory, published by Gould & Aldrich, estimates the present population of St. Louis at 375,000. This estimate is based upon the fact revealed during the canvass that the inhabitants of many districts of the city have increased 20 per cent since the Governmental census of 1870 was taken.

The Board of Water Commissioners have awarded contracts for five hundred tons of fifteen-inch pipe, five hundred tons of twenty-inch pipe, and a hundred and fifty tons of special castings. The successful bidders were Shickle, Harrison & Co., St. Louis, over Dennis Long, Louisville, W. Smith, Pittsburgh, and the Gaylord Iron and Pipe Company, of Cincinnati.

The County Court, yesterday, awarded premiums of $1,000, $600, and $300 for the first, second, and third best plans for a new Poor House, to be built at a cost of $200,000. F. W. Rarder, Desbonne & McNamara, and Cameron & Mortimer, all of St. Louis, were the successful competitors. Quite a number of plans from abroad were among those before the court.

A party of Canadians, consisting of Lieutenant Governor Morrison, of Nova Scotia; P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Finance of the Dominion; John Domville and William Thorn, Senators from Nova Scotia, and J. McLachlin and John Remmer, of the Bank of Montreal, arrived here this morning from Chicago, and are taking a look at the city. They were introduced on 'Change during the session, and will return to Chicago to-morrow.

The report on 'Change, this noon, is that the ice gorge at Sulphur Springs, twenty miles below here, moved several hundred feet last night, but nothing definite is known. It is a fact, however, that the river fell here a couple of inches this morning, and this gave color to the report. The gorge here is still firm.

Heavy Damages Claimed—Collision of Trains.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—David Leith has instituted suit in the Circuit Court against Henry Dausman for $100,000 damages claimed to have been sustained in alleged familiarity with plaintiff's wife, depriving him of her love, society, service, assistance, aid, and comfort.

Two freight trains collided on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad yesterday at Melmine station. Tony Fegaro, brakeman, had an arm, and John Patterson a leg broken. The engine and several cars were badly smashed.

DAKOTA.

Arrests for Selling Liquor on an Indian Reservation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FARGO, D. T., Feb. 17.—Deputy United States Marshal Luther, assisted by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Abercrombie, under command of Captain Stanley, succeeded in arresting some twenty liquor-dealers in this place this morning. The military took possession of the town at 5 a. m., and have been busy making arrests since that. The prisoners are being arraigned before United States Commissioner Foster, and he has committed them to appear at the June term of the Court, held at Pembina. The charge against them is selling liquor on the Indian Reservation, which extends from Elm River on the north to Traverse Lake on the south. The movement will result in ridding the Northern Pacific Road of a large gang of desperadoes that have infested its frontier towns since its very commencement. The Northern Pacific Company is extending to the Government officials all the aid within its power. The Government is represented by District Attorney Boyer.

Condition of the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Feb. 17.—Five trains leaving Omaha from January 18th to February 1st arrived at Ogden to-day. The passengers complain bitterly of their treatment and sufferings along the road. Reports from the snow-blockaded district say no more trains passed through, and no trains arrived at Rawlins from the West. Wind high and more snow falling at Medicine Bow.

Killed by a Train.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 17.—William Dawling, a switchman in the Illinois Central yards, in this city, caught his foot in a guard-rail this morning, falling under a train, and seven cars passed over him, killing him instantly, and mangling his body in a terrible manner.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HEEDLESSNESS OF THE HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 17.—The heedlessness and indifference of the House was signally illustrated yesterday in the action on the Fire Insurance bills. They adopted, without a symptom of dissent, a section requiring the agents of foreign Insurance Companies to list for taxation, at their local offices in Illinois, the amount of their net receipts, which shall be taxed for State, County, and other purposes.

In the first place, the Courts have decided against any such thing.

In the second place, such a provision belongs in a revenue and not in an Insurance bill, and insures the vetoing of the latter, if it should pass the Senate.

In the third place, the House Revenue bill did contain a similar provision, but it was stricken out without question, and a different system of taxation substituted.

If it were possible for both bills to pass, there would be two materially different systems of taxation for foreign insurance companies. But neither bill will pass.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL.

The following is the Free Library bill, as amended by the Senate. It will pass there in its present form:

A BILL for an act to authorize cities, incorporated towns and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*: The City Council of each incorporated city shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of not to exceed one mill on the dollar annually, and in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants not to exceed one-fifth of one mill annually, on all the taxable property in the city, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said city, and to be known as the "Library Fund."

SEC. 2. When any City Council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading-room, under this act, the Mayor of said city shall, with the approval of the City Council, proceed to appoint a Board of nine Directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the City Council shall be at any one time a member of said Board.

SEC. 3. Said Directors shall hold office one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, from the 1st of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms; and annually thereafter the Mayor shall, before the 1st of July of each year, appoint, as before, three Directors, to take the place of the retiring Directory, who shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are appointed. The Mayor may, by and with the consent of the City Council, remove any Director for misconduct or neglect of duty.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the Board of Directors, occasioned by removals, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the City Council, and be filled in like manner as original appointments, and no Director shall receive compensation as such.

SEC. 5. Said Directors shall, immediately after appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number President, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations for their own guidance, and for the government of the library and reading-room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care and custody of the grounds, rooms, or buildings constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose: *Provided*, that all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city, upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the Library Board. Said Board shall have power to purchase or lease grounds, to occupy, lease, or erect an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said Library; shall have power to appoint a suitable librarian and necessary assistants, and fix their compensation; and shall have power to remove such appointees; and shall, in general, carry out the spirit and intent of this act, in establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room.

SEC. 6. Every library and reading-room established under this act shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said Board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall willfully violate such rules.

SEC. 7. The said Board of Directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the City Council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund, and other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books; with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they may deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well as the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

SEC. 8. The City Council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library, or the grounds or other property thereof, and for injury to or failure to return any book belonging to such library.

SEC. 9. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money or real estate so donated in the Board of Directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such Board, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property; and as to such property the said Board shall be held and considered to be special Trustees.

SEC. 10. When fifty legal voters of any incorporated town, village or township shall present a petition to the Clerk of the town, village or township, (or Trustee of schools in Counties not under township organization), asking that a tax may be levied for the establishment of a free public library in such town or township, and shall specify, in their petition, a rate of taxation not to exceed two mills on the dollar, such Clerk (or Trustee of schools in Counties not under township organization), shall, in the next legal notice of the regular annual election in such town or township give notice that at such election every elector may vote, "For a ... mill tax for a free public library," or "Against a ... mill tax for a free public library," specifying in such notice the rate of taxation mentioned in said petition; and if the majority of all the votes cast in such town or township shall be "For the tax for a free public library," the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said town or township, and shall be known as the "Library Fund."

SEC. 11. At the next regular election after any such town, village or township shall have voted to establish a free public library, there shall be elected a Library Board of six Directors, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years; and annually thereafter there shall be elected two Directors, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified; which board shall have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the Board of Directors of free public libraries in cities.

SEC. 12. Whereas, all the libraries of Chicago were destroyed by the recent fire in that city, and large donations of books have been made to found a free library; and whereas, no suitable building or organization exists to receive or preserve them, therefore an emergency exists that this law shall take effect immediately; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

COOK COUNTY POLICE BILL.

The Senate has passed the bill reducing the pay of the Board of Police of Cook County, changing their duties, and taking away the appeal of dismissed policemen to the Circuit Court. The legality of the bill, even though it applies to Boards in Counties having 300,000 people, is very questionable. It is nothing but amending a city charter, under the flimsy pretence of passing a general law.

THE RAILROAD POLICE BILL.

The Senate Railroad Committee had a meeting last night on the subject of the Railroad Police bill, and listened to observations from prominent railroad men, whose representations will probably result in an amendment of the bill.

NO QUORUM IN THE SENATE.

The Senate lost its quorum by noon, and did nothing but read a few House bills.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LAND TRUSTEES.

The House acted on the bill introduced by Mr. Casey, of Jefferson, to appoint a successor to the present Trustees of the Illinois Central Lands, who shall at once sell all the remaining lands. If the bill passes, which is very doubtful, it will not help matters materially. An agreed case is now pending in the Supreme Court, which will decide the question.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

Mr. Barr's Bill for the collection of delinquent taxes of Cook County for 1867, was up again to-day. The wisest thing the Cook County members could do would be to put no hindrance in its path, for there is very little doubt as to the impracticability of doing anything under it. The recent action of the General Assembly in fixing fees of town collectors at 2 per cent, has met with a general expression of disapproval from these gentlemen, who claim, in all parts of the State, that they are entitled to 3 per cent, which was what was allowed under the old law. They forget that they came into office since the Constitution was adopted, and have nothing to do with the old law. So they are refusing to pay over to County Treasurers unless they are allowed their 3 per cent, which the County Treasurers dare not allow. Numerous cases have been reported to the Auditor's office, which has replied simply directing the Treasurer to bring suit on Collector's bond if the money was not forthcoming. This unwillingness to accept reduced rates is only natural, for one officer in this county gets $1,000 less than he expected.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 17.

SENATE.

Met at 9 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson (leave), Bishop, Boyd (sick), Carter (leave), Dore, Early (leave), Epler, Flagg, Harlan, Holcomb (leave), Jackson (sick), Jewett, Kerr (leave), Landrigan, Laning (sick), Little (sick), Marsh (leave), Nicholson (sickness), Reddick (leave), Voris (leave), Underwood (leave).

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR,

transmitting communications from Richard D. Cutts, of the Coast Survey; from John T. Hoffman, Governor of New York, enclosing an act of the General Assembly making an appropriation for the Washington monument, and from the President, concerning the treaty with Great Britain.

That concerning the Washington monument was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations; the others to the Committee on Canals and Rivers.

HOUSE BILLS READ.

A number of House bills were read and appropriately referred.

RECESS.

At 9:45 the Senate adjourned to 11 a. m., to allow members an opportunity to attend the funeral of Mrs. Bates, wife of the State Treasurer.

NO QUORUM.

The Senate met at 11 a. m., pursuant to adjournment. No quorum being present, adjourned to Monday at 3 p. m.

HOUSE.

BURNT-RECORDS BILL.

Mr. KING, of Cook, moved that the order sending the Burnt-Records bill to the Committee of the Whole be discharged. It was so ordered.

The Committee on Burnt Records offered some amendments to the bill, which were adopted without reading. It was made the special order for Wednesday morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LAND TRUSTEES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a bill to provide for the appointment of a successor in trust to the Trustees of the Illinois Central Lands. It is provided that this Trustee shall at once offer at public sale all the unsold lands of the Illinois Central Railroad. All the lands are to be sold this year.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, explained the object and provisions of the bill.

Mr. ROOT, while admitting the desirability of the object of the bill, did not think they could legally remove these Trustees; if they had failed to execute their trust, the State must find redress in the Courts, by proceedings to compel the Trustees to sell. Nor would they be any nearer attaining the desired result if the bill were passed.

Mr. DORNBLASER supported the bill as being one of great necessity.

The first section was adopted.

Mr. PHELPS spoke in opposition to the bill. He thought the amount of commission on gross sales (5 per cent) altogether too large. It would give him $60,000. He was also allowed $1 for each deed.

The second section was adopted.

A motion to cut down the commission to 1½ per cent and $1 for each deed was agreed to.

The amendment that lands shall be sold in forty-acre tracts was adopted. The Committee rose, and the bill was reported back and ordered engrossed for third reading.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Inebriate Asylum bill was made the special order for Wednesday week.

COOK COUNTY DELINQUENT TAXES.

The bill for the collection of delinquent taxes in Cook County was taken up in the House.

Mr. BARR moved to strike out all sections except the first, which provides that the Auditor shall bring suit against the county for the amount of the delinquency. He admitted there was much doubt as to the legality of the other sections, which allow the part due by Chicago to be deducted from the Canal money.

Mr. HAINES objected to the preamble, which declared that a certain sum was due. It had never been determined that anything was due. Moreover, the State should not sue the County. He moved to strike out the preamble and refer the bill to the Committee on Revenue.

Mr. BARNES insisted that the Supreme Court had decided that the amount was due.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

In the afternoon the Committee on Appropriation reported back the bill making an appropriation for the Normal School, with recommendation that it pass.

BILLIARDS.

The bill to repeal the act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of billiard tables and balls in this State was ordered to a third reading.

INSURANCE.

Mr. DWIGHT introduced a bill to repeal the act creating township insurance companies, and making new provisions on the subject.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to allow a railroad not constructed, to change its intermediate points was made the special order for Tuesday week.

The Canada Thistle bill was made the special order for Monday.

The bill in regard to evidence and depositions in civil cases was ordered to a third reading.

DISPOSITION OF BILLS.

The bill requiring railroad trains to stop before reaching crossings was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to allow the Cook County Commissioners to issue bonds was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Judiciary Committee reported back several bills.

The bill about mills and millers was made the special order on Monday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the organization of corporations for other than pecuniary profit, and reported it back with a recommendation that it pass.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 17.—In the Senate, bills were introduced amending the law in relation to cattle guards on railroad tracks; exempting new townships from railroad taxes voted by old townships in certain cases, and amending the law in relation to the annexation of territory by cities and towns.

Joint resolutions fixing the commencement and ending of the term of the Warden of the State Penitentiary on April 1; asking information in regard to the salary, perquisites, &c., of officers and employes of all State institutions; for the amendment of the Constitution in regard to Judges of the Supreme Court—the Judges to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and to hold office during good behavior.

The Senate passed a bill to prevent frequent changes of school books, and also concurred in the House amendments to the bill repealing laws authorizing townships, cities, etc., to vote aid in construction of railroads.

Senator Richards delivered a speech eulogizing the Hon. Martin R. Kaier, deceased.

In the House, bills were introduced fixing the compensation of members of General Assemblies at $400 per year and five cents per mile mileage, with stamps, stationery, and such other perquisites as the members can get; to amend the Registry law; providing for the organization of independent school districts.

A Committee reported favorably on the bill amending the law relative to conditioned sales; against the bill for trimming Osage hedges, and favorably in regard to woman suffrage. Mr. Irish, of Johnson, introduced a bill to submit the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution to the people at the next general election, and the bill was made the special order for next Wednesday afternoon.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Feb. 17.—There was no quorum in the Senate this morning.

In the Assembly the vote of yesterday, referring the Governor's message relative to Duluth encroachments on Superior Harbor to the Committee on Federal Relations, was reconsidered, and, after some debate, it was sent to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Barron, May, Swain, White, and Lee.

Bills were passed to facilitate a settlement of the taxes due from National Banks for the years 1865 and 1866, which is expected to put some $60,000 in the State Treasury in the course of a fortnight; also to authorize the city of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Eastern, Lafayette & Mississippi Railway.

Bills were indefinitely postponed: to impose the whole cost of the care of all inmates of the Hospital of the Insane on the State; to elect school district officers annually, and a Senate bill to make diplomas of the State University countersigned by the State Superintendent equivalent to State teacher's certificate. A number of bills were ordered to a third reading, and several more considered in Committee of the Whole.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17.—There was a fine prospect for a continuance of the trouble over the Kemp-Sayler contested election case again this morning. Objection was made to Sayler's voting on any motion but on adjournment until Monday, which has delayed the trouble until that time. There will probably be trouble at that time, when the Democrats will make an attempt to correct the Senate journal, so as to make it declare that Sayler was not legally elected.

In the House, to-day, a bill was introduced to repeal the act of 1869, which authorizes foreign corporations to lease the railroads of Ohio.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 17.—The apportionment bill passed the House to-day. There was much excitement and a good deal of bitterness displayed during roll-call. Many members explained their votes. There is no prospect of the bill passing the Senate without various modifications. A new section has been added to the Insurance bill before the House, which forces insurance companies to pay losses on buildings to the full amount insured, and stops them from setting up any defence as to the value of property except in case of frauds in a suit for recovery of loss.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 17.—In the House, to-day, a bill was reported and Monday assigned for its consideration, giving females the right to vote at Presidential elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Verdict for Damages—Breach of Promise—Fatal Accident—Propeller Sunk.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 17.—In the case of Owston & Summers vs. The Allegheny Valley Road, which has been on trial for three weeks, a verdict was rendered this morning for the plaintiff of $27,000. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. The first contract was for the plaintiffs to ship oil exclusively by rail, and the defendants to furnish facilities, and allow drawbacks. It seems the contract was verbal under which the plaintiffs alleged the defendants agreed to furnish twenty cars daily, from December 15, 1869, to the end of the month. The plaintiffs alleged a breach of both contracts, and their failure in consequence. The defendants moved for a new trial.

The jury in the breach of promise case of Miss Van Kirk vs. Johnson failed to agree, but the Court refused to discharge the jury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A Scranton (Pa.) despatch says that Rees James, a miner, yesterday fell down the Pyne shaft, one hundred and fifty feet deep, and was killed. James, with two others, had come to the surface to escape a blasting, when the former accidentally fell to the bottom of the shaft, and as he struck below the blasts exploded, blowing the man to atoms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The Propellor Claymont, valued at $30,000, sunk in the Delaware River, at Philadelphia, on Saturday morning. Her bow grounded at low tide, and the stern settling broke her up. Mrs. White, stewardess, was drowned in her stateroom.

KENTUCKY.

Capture of a Murderer—Death from Laudanum.

PARIS, Ky., Feb. 17.—A supposed murderer, named Fred Magowan, a colored man, was captured here this morning, while waiting for the northward-bound train. On last Christmas night a woman, named Jane Hensley, of very bad character, and who had been cohabiting with Magowan, was missed from her home at Mt. Sterling. Some suspicion of foul play was entertained, but nothing was found in proof of such suspicion. Yesterday afternoon some children playing near a well in a stable-yard near where Magowan lived saw a foot sticking out of the water, and gave the alarm, which soon brought a crowd to the place, when the body of Jane Hensley was found. Upon examination of the body her skull was found fractured in several places, and other marks of a most brutal murder were found on her person. The body had been sunk in a well by means of stones tied to it, and, becoming loosened in some way, came to the surface. Search was made for Magowan at once, but he had fled. A party in search of him arrived here this morning, and discovered him trying to escape from the depot. After a short chase, he was captured and taken to Mt. Sterling for trial. Three other negroes were arrested as accomplices. There is great excitement in Mt. Sterling over it, and threats of employing Judge Lynch are freely expressed.

B. F. Bedford, one of our wealthiest and most respected citizens, aged 70, died here yesterday afternoon, from the effects of laudanum. It is supposed he took it to relieve his pain, which was intense, he having been suffering from a cancer in the neck for a long time, and his case pronounced incurable. He was very widely known and connected throughout this section.

INDIANA.

Two Railroad Meetings—Man Drowned.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 17.—Two important railroad meetings were held at Bluffton, Wells County, this week. One, in favor of the Toledo, Thornton & St. Louis Air Line Railroad, met with the approval of leading representatives of that county. German capitalists have agreed to take stock in this line to the extent of $20,000 per mile. In addition to this, nearly $600,000 for grading and furnishing ties for the road through Indiana has been subscribed. The other meeting favored the Chicago, Continental & Baltimore Road, running from Chicago through Rochester, Huntington, and Bluffton, Ind., and connecting at Marion, O., with the Baltimore & Ohio Road for the East. By unanimous vote of those present, it was decided that Wells County would aid the construction of this road to the amount of $100,000. There is every prospect of the success of this enterprise.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 17.—The *Journal* has a note from New Harmony, Ind., saying that David Wilsey, who served through the war in the First Indiana Cavalry, was drowned below that place on Thursday, by breaking through the ice on the Wabash.

BRIGHT ACQUITTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—The jury in the case of R. J. Bright, State printer, on trial for perjury and overdraw, returned a verdict of not guilty, this afternoon.

New Manufactory—Lecture—Death—The Small-Pox.

PEORIA, Feb. 17.—Several prominent citizens of Peoria have associated themselves together and purchased the right to manufacture a patent rake in seven Western States. The company is looking around for a suitable location for building a factory, and will undoubtedly erect one here.

At the solicitation of a number of citizens, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll will deliver his celebrated Tom Paine Fairbury oration on "The Gods," at Rouse's Hall, in this city, on Feb. 22.

James A. Lee, an old citizen, and father of Hon. John S. Lee, Member of the House of Representatives, died at his residence in this place this morning.

The small-pox is spreading to some little extent, though no fears of an epidemic are entertained. The city authorities are making every effort to check the disease.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

In financial affairs the week closes quietly. In the local market money continues abundant. The demand, however, is a trifle more active. Some of the country banks in the lumber districts are drawing for considerable money to pay off the logging parties which have been in the pineries all winter. In the grain districts also the country banks are using more than the usual amount of their funds in carrying grain stored in country warehouses along the railroad lines. The accumulation of grain at the country stations has been the result, in a great measure, of the deficiency of warehouse facilities here, but at the opening of navigation this grain will be pushed forward as fast as storeage can be found for it here.

Exchange continues weak at about 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The bank clearings for the week ending Feb. 17 were as follows:

Monday	$2,674,045.49
Tuesday	2,090,109.37
Wednesday	2,092,110.05
Thursday	2,304,111.42
Friday	2,610,960.69
Saturday	2,266,659.18
Total	$13,038,006.20
Last week	14,862,023.88

The following quotations for bank and miscellaneous local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, No. 386 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	120	122
Third National	125	....
Fifth National	122½	....
Corn Exchange National	103	105
Commercial National	120	....
German National	120	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	135	140
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway	140	145
West Division Railway	133	140
National (Elgin) Watch	180	....
Babcock Fire Extinguisher	....	100
Chamber of Commerce	90	....

SALES.

$5,200 Chicago City Railway.
$10,000 Fifth National Bank.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	115	115¼@115½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¼	110½@110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¼	110½@110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110¼	111 @111
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½@110⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111¼	111½@111⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112	112¼@112½
10-40s	110	110½@111
U. S. currency 6's	113¾	114 @114¼
U. S. new 5 per cents	108½	....
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	100
Cook County 7s	....	100
Gold Exchange	....	110½
Sterling Exchange	....	109½@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109¾	@110¼
Land Warrants, 160s	175	185
Land Warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	173—175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Gold opened at 110⅛@110⅜, and was intensely dull throughout the day at these prices.

Loans were made at 2 to 5 per cent for carrying. The daily clearings were $27,000,000. The specie exports for the week were $153,235.

The Government bond market was strong and higher at the close.

State bonds were dull on the general list. Tennessees were very strong at 66⅞@67. South Carolina new bonds were about ½ per cent better, and closed quiet.

The money market was very easy during the afternoon at 5 to 6 per cent on call, with exceptional loans at the close at 4, 3, and 2 per cent.

The bank statement is unfavorable, and exhibits another heavy decrease in the legal reserve. An analysis of the statement shows that the banks have made a net loss of $1,845,000 in their legal reserve, and they now hold only $3,748,100 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Stocks opened quiet, with but very little activity during the day. The stock market was not affected to any extent by the bank statement. Prices advanced late in the day. At the close the best figures of the day were generally current. In the upward movement Union Pacific touched 33⅝ and Quicksilver rose to 35 for common and 37 for preferred. These stocks were the chief features of the market. In regard to the rise in Union Pacific, it is stated that those parties who recently sold out have been buying back their stock, and are to go on the bull side, for another advance.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments.			
Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	111¼
Coups, '62	110¾	Coups, '68	112
Coups, '64	110⅝	10-40s	110⅜
Coups, '65	111⅛	Currency 6s	114
New	110⅝		
State bonds.			
Missouri	94½	Virginia, old	52
Tennessee, old	66½	North Carolina, old	33½
Tennessee, new	66⅛	North Carolina, new	18½
Virginia, new	54		
Stocks closed.			
Canton	82½	New Jersey Central	110½
W. U. Tel	68⅞	St. Paul	55⅛
Quicksilver	35	St. Paul pfd	76¾
Adams Express	93	Wabash	69
W. & F.	53	Wabash pfd	76
American	67	Ft. Wayne	97¼
United States	77	Terre Haute	33
Pacific Mail	57½	Terre Haute pfd	56
N. Y. C.	98	C. & A.	121
N. Y. C. scrip	92¾	C. & A. pfd	121
Erie	31	O. & M.	44⅛
Erie pfd	62	C., C. & C.	91
Harlem	116	C., R. I. & Q.	111
Harlem pfd	130	Lake Shore	95
Reading	113	Indiana Central	21
Mich. Central	113	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh, ex-div	90½	Union Pacific	33½
Northwestern	72⅛	Union Pacific bonds	85½
Northwestern pfd	89½	Central Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	110		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,801	4,661	1,923	4,676
Wheat, bu	2,433	36,830	1,050	2,071
Corn, bu	46,745	36,711	21,687	6,992
Oats, bu	28,110	11,720	11,862	1,365
Rye, bu	1,387	2,100	400	1,820
Barley, bu	8,540	3,740	3,700	1,671
Grass seeds, lbs	107,250	70,750	66,141	3,450
Flax seed, lbs	....	3,270	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	10,950	121,910	4,360	10,091
Cured meats, lbs	42,930	282,275	2002,076	725,954
Beef, brls	....	108	....	235
Pork, bls	280	841	1,018	500
Lard, lbs	130,910	90,750	29,150	93,750
Tallow, lbs	16,170	14,980	....	2,300
Butter, lbs	35,625	59,200	7,192	22,238
Dressed hogs, No.	2,697	3,671	827	2,200
Live hogs, No.	11,990	9,474	4,170	1,929
Cattle, No.	1,486	1,732	942	1,105
Sheep, No.	1,019	3,489	671	1,209
Hides, lbs	92,240	131,460	81,710	56,060
Highwines, brls	658	235	401	500
Wool, lbs	90	32,580	....	94,518
Potatoes, bu	1,333	3,770	....	....
Lumber, m	578	230	506	976
Shingles, m	600	1,380	441	1,385
Lath, m	112	....	....	53
Salt, brls	425	210	637	340

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 200 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat, 23 cars corn, 2 cars oats, 3 cars rye, 3 cars barley. Total, 33 cars, or 13,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Feb. 17, '72.	Feb. 10, '72.	Feb. 18, '71.
Flour, brls	17,686	19,097	21,655
Wheat, bu	26,474	28,640	149,914
Corn, bu	369,295	363,820	281,078
Oats, bu	113,631	98,845	57,770
Rye, bu	10,968	11,229	7,317
Barley, bu	33,780	41,790	19,7[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No	21,104	27,828	10,902
Live hogs, No	52,640	80,312	46,055
Cattle, No	8,060	11,701	15,264
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	14,952	12,780	22,268
Wheat, bu	19,794	8,926	11,071
Corn, bu	191,2[illegible]	93,543	44,689
Oats, bu	59,932	39,308	4,288
Rye, bu	9,533	3,980	3,740
Barley, bu	21,654	40,104	4,881
Dress'd hogs, No	14,88	14,806	16,513
Live hogs, No	20,98	20,556	11,357
Cattle, No	6,990	6,556	7,351

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Beef, brls	288	171
Pork, brls	3,597	3,410
Lard, lbs	905,710	2,759,824
Meats, lbs	653,350	10,867,003

There was a fair amount of trading in the leading articles of produce to-day, though none of the markets were really active, and some were dull. The general tendency was to better prices, the most marked exception being in the case of highwines.

Highwines were more active, and again ½c lower, in sympathy with an easier feeling in New York, where they have received 4,500 brls since Monday morning last, with a continued cry of "Still they come." The fact appears to be that the production, limited though it be, is in excess of the demand. Sales were reported to-day of 250 brls at 86c, and there were nominal buyers at that price at the close.

Lake freights were more active, at unchanged rates. The mild weather promises that vessels will soon be able to move freely in the river, and the warehousemen are interested, as well as shippers, in filling them up to as great an extent as possible. Charters to-day were made of the barks Acorn and George Sherman and the schooner Czar, all at 12c for corn to Buffalo, do to Oswego nominal at 17½c.

Dressed hogs were less active, but a shade firmer, holders asking an advance of 5c per 100 lbs, which buyers were slow to concede. About 1,496 head were sold at $5.00 for packer's lots, and $5.05 for choice shipping grades. The market closed firm at $5.05 for good lots.

Provisions were less active, but firmer, in sympathy with an advance in the price of live hogs at the Stock Yards, the stronger tendency being arrested by a reported advance of 6d per brl in prime mess, and 6d per cwt on lard, in Liverpool. Mess pork averaged about 5c per brl better, but there was not so much disposition to take hold of the advance, except for March, which was relatively the strongest. It is stated that about 7,000 brls have been bought recently on Southern account. Lard was steady, and in better demand. Green meats were unchanged; salted meats were firmer, most holders asking ⅛c advance. The stocks now here are estimated to be fully equal to the product of 340,000 head of hogs or nearly one-third of the total number packed. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.37½@12.40; do seller March, $12.50@12.52½; do seller April, $12.75; do seller May, $12.95; do seller June, $13.10; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80; do seller March, $8.87½; do seller April, $9.10; do seller May, $9.20. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5⅜c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6⅞@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4⅝c for shoulders; 5⅜c for rough sides; 6@6¼c for short ribs; 6⅜c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6⅛c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders; 7⅛c for short ribs; 7⅜c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $29.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $12.35; 500 brls do seller March at $12.52½; 900 brls do at $12.50; 1,000 brls do seller April at $12.75; 250 brls do at $12.72½; 1,500 brls do seller May at $12.95; 1,250 brls do at $12.90; 1,500 tcs lard at $8.80; 750 tcs do seller March at $8.87½; 200 tcs do seller April at $9.10; 250 tcs do at $9.05; 20,000 lbs green hams at 7½c; 40,000 lbs do (average 16 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅞c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅛c; 120,000 lbs do at 4⅛c; 350 boxes do at $4.70 per 100 lbs; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅜c; 30,000 lbs do at 6c; 35 boxes do at 6⅛c; 35 boxes long clear at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs short clear at 6⅛c; 35 boxes do at 6⅞c.

The following shows the progress of hog packing at the principal points to date:

	To date, 1872.	To date, 1871.	To date, 1870.	Total last sea'n.
Chicago	1,119,933	826,360	639,545	918,087
Cincinnati	665,000	449,115	370,000	399,066
Louisville	309,512	243,125	180,449	242,183
St. Louis	405,000	300,053	235,848	305,600
Milwaukee	285,000	238,482	166,000	241,000

Flour was again in good demand, chiefly on Southern account, and prices were firm at former quotations, though New York was reported dull. Stocks of shipping grades are reported to be very low. Sales to-day were: 100 brls white winter extras, (part Golden Star) at $8.50; 75 brls do (Latham's) at $8.35; 50 brls do on private terms; 130 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Minn.) at $6.50; 1,000 brls do (Uhl's Triumph) at $6.40; 360 brls do at $6.37½; 350 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 45 brls buckwheat flour at $6.50. Total, 2,380 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was moderately active, and averaged ½c higher than yesterday, the bulk of sales being made a shade below the highest figures of Friday. The market opened out quite strong, with a good demand, but fell off in price and interest about noon, when New York was quoted inactive and unsettled. Liverpool was unchanged, but reported firm, principally on the upper grades, which are growing quite scarce on both sides of the Atlantic. It is now difficult for millers anywhere to obtain a supply of winter wheat, and the stocks are believed to be nearly exhausted. The market for seller March opened at $1.26½, improved to $1.26¾, receded slowly to $1.26½, and closed at $1.26⅝. Seller last half do sold at $1.27½; seller April at $1.28½@1.28⅝; and seller May at $1.32, all closing steady. No. 2 spring, or seller the month, closed at about $1.25½. No. 1 spring was inactive; nominal at $1.27@1.29, the inside for regular. No. 3 was nominal at $1.15. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 19,000 bu do at $1.25⅝; 5,000 bu do at $1.25 11-16; 5,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.08; 400 bu by sample at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.31; 800 bu do at $1.28. Total, 41,000 bu.

Corn was dull, but higher, being weak at an average advance of nearly ½c. Quotations were improved by a reported rise of 3d per 480 lbs in Liverpool, while there was too much property offered to fill the requirements of buyers. About the only thing really wanted was corn on track, which was willingly taken by two or three parties at yesterday's prices, as the change in the weather presents a prospect of being able to load soon into vessels. Options were dull. Cash No. 2 corn sold at 40⅜@40½c; seller March at 40⅞@40¾c; seller April at 41⅛@41⅞c; seller May at 44⅞@44⅜c; seller last half do at 44⅛c; seller June at 44⅜@44⅝c; and seller July at 45@45⅛c; all closing with holders firm at outside quotations. Cash sales were reported of 65,400 bu No. 2 at 40⅛c; 37,800 bu do at 40 7-16c; 10,000 bu do at 40⅜c; 3,600 bu rats at 40c; 4,800 bu shelled, on track, at 37½c. Total, 121,600 bu.

Oats were again inactive and nominally unchanged, the only demand being for one or two car-loads for city use. The speculative element seems to have entirely deserted this market. Prices were nominally as follows: Cash, 32½c; seller the month, 32½@32⅝c; seller March, 32⅝c; seller April, 33⅛c; seller May, 36⅛c; rejected, 29@29⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 32⅛c, and 600 bu at 32⅛c, both in special house.

Rye was quiet, but a shade firmer. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 72c; strictly fresh receipts do at 73c; and rejected at 65c. Cash sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 73c, and 400 bu by sample at 75c delivered.

Barley was more active and firmer under a better demand, at 58½@59c for regular No. 2; 59½@60c for fresh receipts do; 51@52c for No. 3; and 43@44c for rejected. Seller March was quoted at 59@59½c; and seller April at 61c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60c; 400 bu do at 59½c; 3,200 bu do at 59⅛c; 800 bu at 59c; 5,000 bu do at 58½c; 5,000 bu do at 58⅛c; 800 bu No. 2 at 52c; 400 bu by sample at 73c; 400 bu at 70c; 2,000 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 64⅛c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 22,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the grain markets were very dull; scarcely anything being done. Wheat closed at about $1.26⅝@1.26¾, seller March; and corn at 40⅛@40⅜c cash.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

BUTTER—Really choice butter is still scarce and the little arriving from day to day is picked up by local consumers at high prices, or at 24@26c. Of other descriptions the supply is large, and although there is a fair inquiry sales are slow at prices ranging downward from 18c. The following are the ruling rates: Choice dairy, 24@26c; fair to good tub and firkin, 15@18c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—In this branch of trade there was no important change to note. The market is still lacking in activity, but the moderate character of the stock, together with the buoyant tone of the market for the raw materials causes a firm feeling, and the advanced prices recently established are thoroughly sustained. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 33½c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—An active business was doing in building materials, and full former rates were being realized: We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; Cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Were again in active demand, and prices were firm at the recent advance. Some large Southern orders have recently been placed, and unless the receipts increase, a further advance may reasonably be looked for. We quote: $4.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.35 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Is less active. Prices on packers' goods are easier. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Prime goods are scarce here and at the East, and holders are demanding and obtaining outside quotations. Low grades are plenty and are selling at irregular prices. There was a light movement at the annexed quotations: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—Nothing new was developed in the coal market. Considering the mildness of the weather business was fairly active, and the following prices were steady and uniform: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is in moderate request at about former rates, or at $7.00@8.00 per brl.

EGGS—There was a large demand for eggs, and although the receipts were pretty liberal, the market was comparatively firm at 30@32c for fresh.

FRUITS—DRIED—With the exception of a slight advance in halves peaches there was no quotable change in values, though all domestic fruits seem to be working firmer, as the demand is now fair and steadily improving. Imported varieties remain dull, and are generally easy. The following are the prices current: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 7½@8c; do new Western, 8@8½c; do new Michigan, 9½@10½c.

FISH—A brisk business is doing in this department, and a firm and buoyant tone prevades the market. While sufficient to meet the present requirements of the trade, the stocks are smaller than usual at this season of the year, and the present tendency of prices is rather upward. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are in better demand and prices are firm and advancing. Lemons continue dull and declining. There was no change in other fruits, the market ruling quiet at former rates. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Valencia, ₱ case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—An advance of 1c in cloves, and a slight reduction in cassia, were the only changes noted in the grocery market to-day. Neither the local nor interior demand are at all urgent, but the general movement is quite as active as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and the prevalent feeling is firm. Stocks are ample. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@22½c; O. G. Java, 29@32c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 8@8½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13⅝c; A, standard, 12½@12⅝c; A, No. 2, 12¼@12½c; B, 12@12¼c, XC, 11½@12c; C, 11½@11⅝c; choice brown, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; 2 extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 19@20c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 19@22c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; standard, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry 6½@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was no change for the better in the condition of this market. There was a fair inquiry from local consumers but the outside demand was inconsiderable and the aggregate of sales was small. Prices remain weak without further quotable change. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00; do, loose pressed, $13.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market remains without important change. The receipts are steadily falling off and as the demand continues fair exceeding firmness is manifested on the part of holders. We repeat our quotations as follows: Green salted, cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9@9½c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 18c; green calf, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; dry calf, 25c; dry kip, 25c; or otherwise damaged, 65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote:

Bar iron	4 3-10@	4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5¼@ 6	6
Heavy band	4 5-10@	5 4-10c
Light band	5 6-10@	6 2-10c
Hoop	4 9-10@	5 9-10c
Oval	4 2-10@	6 1-10c
Round and square	5 1-10@	6 2-10c
Half oval and half round	20	6
Russia iron, perfect	13	6
Russia No. 1, stained	5 5-10@	6 2-10c
Sheet iron	7 1-2 @	8 1-2 c
Norway nailrods	....	....
German plow steel	9	@12 c
Bessemer plow steel	12 3-4	@12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9	@11 c

LEATHER—Dealers report a steady improvement in the demand, and increasing firmness in prices. Quotations remain unchanged:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 35@38c; city harness, 37@39c; country harness, 35@37c; line, city, per lb, 35@40c; kip, per lb, 90c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 28@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@22c; calf, city, $1.25@1.40; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 36@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@42c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 90c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.30@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.50@2.20; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.50@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz., $65.00@125.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—There is no change in this market. Prices are steady under a continued good demand, which is rapidly absorbing the old stocks of common lumber. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	28.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	32.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $2.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sales were effected at about former rates, or at 15c for Western, and at 16c for Eastern tub.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are still very firm. Trade is more than usually active for the season, and a further advance seems imminent. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do 12x12, $13.00; do 14x20, $13.50; do roofing, I C, $12.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Holders are very firm, as the demand is active, and an advance is generally looked for. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—No further change was noted in this market. The general trade was reported fair, and all standard oils were firmly held at the quoted prices. The following are current: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 94@96c.

POTATOES—From store sales were effected at 85@90c for common, and at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice.

POULTRY—Met with a fair demand, at the following prices: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@4.00; turkeys, do, per lb, 10@13c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.25, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active, but steady, at $2.80@2.95 for poor to prime. Clover was dull at $5.50@5.80. Hungarian is firmer at $1.05@1.15, and millet nominal at $1.00@1.00.

TEAS—Were unchanged. A fair business was doing at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@$1.10 fair to good do, $70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine oolong, 60@65; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firm at former rates.

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand for this staple continues uninterruptedly active, and prices are still working upward. Owing to the limited offerings, transactions are few, so that it is difficult to give reliable quotations, but sales are chiefly within the following range:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@46c
Unwashed, coarse	40@44c
Tub-washed, prime condition	79@82c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Feb. 17.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 17.

The receipts during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,430	4,493	1,340
Tuesday	1,638	8,945	1,550
Wednesday	1,366	10,923	1,286
Thursday	1,726	9,170	2,101
Friday	1,436	11,990	1,019
Saturday	292	6,976	623
Total	7,842	52,445	8,439
Last week	11,514	73,848	13,151
Week before last	9,402	84,789	7,612
Week ending Jan. 27	11,963	58,367	10,357
Total 4 weeks	40,722	269,449	39,559

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,705	3,557	2,014
Tuesday	944	2,309	2,248
Wednesday	1,071	1,302	1,029
Thursday	631	2,852	1,152
Friday	942	4,170	671
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,293	14,180	7,114
Last week	4,846	24,357	5,232

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and Sheep.
To New York	80	80
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	49½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE.

The past week has been a fairly active one in this branch of trade, and values have undergone but slight change. Well matured beeves, suitable for the New York, Albany, and Boston markets were in light supply, and the daily arrivals were eagerly picked up at full prices, or at $5.25@5.50 for good steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, and at $5.75@6.12½ for choice steers averaging from 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. A few extra found buyers at $6.25@6.50, while in one or two instances as high as $6.75 was obtained. Fair to good lots, averaging from 1,075 to 1,300 lbs, such as are usually taken for Pittsburgh and Cleveland, were in demand at $4.60@5.00. Rough thin droves were more or less neglected throughout, and, without being materially lower, the market was weak and unsettled. The inquiry for stock steers continues unabated and fully equals the supply; hence prices remain firm. Fair to good smooth thrifty young steers of from 900 to 1050 lbs average, command $4.00@4.40, while common to medium droves are salable at $3.25@3.75.

To-day only a limited business was transacted owing to the meagre supply, the fresh receipts reaching only 292 head. The market closed steady and firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.80@6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50@3.00

HOGS.

The receipts exhibit a falling off of about 20,000, as compared with last week, and there has been a corresponding diminution in the demand, and instead of the advance that many believed would result from a lighter supply, prices have barely been sustained. Packers have manifested very little interest, and but for the active presence of shippers values must have materially depreciated. Trade opened sharp on Monday at a shade higher prices than prevailed at the close of the preceding week, but later the market weakened, prices receding to $4.10@4.75, for inferior to choice, at which range the market closes steady. The packing to date reaches 1,113,933. This number will not be greatly augmented, for taking former seasons as a guide, the class of hogs now coming forward shows pretty conclusively that the crop is about exhausted. To-day there was a fairly active inquiry, and the market was firm at full yesterday's prices. A few car loads of extra were taken at $4.60@4.65, but the bulk of the business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $4.50. We quote inferior to common rough mixed lots at $4.00@4.20; medium to fair grades at $4.30@4.45, and good to strictly choice at $4.50@4.75.

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

SHEEP—The demand for this class of stock continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm and without important change. The offerings have been liberal, but with local and Eastern buyers both engaged, all were readily disposed of. The market closes steady at $4.00@4.75 for inferior to common thin mixed lots; $5.00@5.75 for medium, and $6.00@7.00 for good to choice.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The dry goods market is less active, but buoyant. Androscoggin brown sheetings sell at 35c for 8-4; 40c for 9-4, and 45c for 10-4. Agawam F four-yard sheetings, 13c; Boott F F standard do, 14½c; Dwight fine sheetings are firmer at 11c for X, 12c for Y, 13c for Z, 14½c for Star yard wide, 14c for do 40 inch; 12½c for W do, yard wide; 14c for Pocasset Canoe, sheetings; 11c for Naumkeag slate and bleached satteens; 16c for Amoskeag corset jeans; 12c for Boston stripes; 11@13c for American do; 13@14c for Haymaker brown and blue denims; 15c for Pepperell brown drills; 16c for do fine do; 18c for Boott & blue do; 18c for Amoskeag brown do; 15c for Glasgow do ginghams; 14@15c for Bates do; 12c for Union do; 12@14c for Lancaster do; 11c for Amoskeag do; 12c for Congress and Green Star Wigans; 14c for Red Cross do. Red Cross cambrics advanced to 9c; some sales at 9c. High colors advanced 10c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 17—1:30 p. m.—Consols—Money, 92; account, 92½. Bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 91; '67, 92; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Rentes, 56f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Cotton firm and unchanged; uplands, 11½@11⅝d; Orleans, 11⅞. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculative and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26@27s. Corn, 29s 3d@29s 9d. Cheese, 70s. Lard, 46s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 6,100. The market opened weak, and holders were obliged to yield. Buyers refused to pay yesterday's prices, and even at the decline the business has been very dull and dragging. Prices very but little, if any, from last week's figures. A large number go through unsold. Henry Rosenthal sold 40 Illinois steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 18, averaging 1,350 lbs, at 6½c; 60, averaging 1,380 lbs, at 6½c; 15, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 46, averaging 1,270 lbs, at 6c; 40, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $11.00@6.25; 49 oxen, averaging 1,320 lbs, at 6½c; 126 Texans, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 4c; B. Coon, 8 selected Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 8c. George Houghton, 20 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $6.10. Dewey & Eastman, 85 Illinois, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; 40, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6c. J. Geary, 12 Western oxen, averaging 1,450 lbs, at 6½c. Fisher, 17 Canada, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 6½c; 15 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 6½c. J. Allison, 12 Canada, averaging 1,450 lbs at 6½c. C. Reynolds, 80 Texans, averaging 1,140 lbs, at 4¼c; 40 Missouri, averaging 1,320 lbs, at 6½c; 30 oxen, averaging 1,380 lbs, at 6½c. D. McLean, 20 Canada, averaging 975 lbs, at 5½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000. The market continued strong up to the close; prices ⅛c higher than last week—8@9c for fine, 6½@8c for coarse wool.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000. No sales. Dressed pork more active, at 5½@6c. Pigs, 6@6½c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 17.—Cattle—Arrivals fair. Best, 6½ to 7c; stockers, 3½ to 4½c. Prospects fair.

Sheep—Arrivals fair; prospects fair. Best, 7½ to 8c; medium, 6½ to 7c; common, 5 to 6c.

Hogs—Arrivals fair; prospects fair. Philadelphia, 5½ to 6c; Yorkers, 4½c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—COTTON—Higher; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarcely so firm; receipts, 3,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.45; common to good extra, $6.85@7.00; good to choice, $7.00@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.00@7.85; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.65; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9.50. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; choice No. 2 spring, in store, $1.60@1.61; afloat, $1.62; winter red Western, $1.68@1.72. Rye, barley, and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn more active and steady; receipts, 39,000 bu; new Western mixed, 72½@72¾c; yellow Western, 73½c. Oats quiet; receipts, 3,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 52@53c.

WHISKEY—More active and a shade easier, at 91@91½c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@25c for 1869, and 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Firm and in good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 27@29c; Orinoco, 24@40c.

WOOL—More active; extra Ohio, 80c; unwashed, 60@62c; pulled, 55@81c; Texas, 33@39c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19@21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 50@62c. Rice dull at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 22@22½c.

TURPENTINE—Very firm at 84@85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork and beef dull and unchanged. Dressed hogs heavy at 5½c. Lard active and a shade firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 9@22c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@17c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1.27½; No. 2, $1.25. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, at 40½c. Rye lower; No. 1, 72½c. Barley higher; No. 2, 60c.

HOGS—Dull and nominal, at $4.10@4.35.

PORK—Dull and nominal at $12.00.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; choice Canada, $1.85. Corn firm, 69c. Barley quiet.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.58; No. 1 $1.50. Corn dull at 52@53c. Oats quiet; No. 2 State, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet and steady at 20@20½c in car lots; 21@22c for small lots; crude dull at $4.60@4.65.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 1@2c better and firm; amber Michigan at $1.52½; No. 2 red winter at $1.48@1.50. Corn a shade better and higher; mixed, 47c; low mixed, 45½@46c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—$5.20.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

OILS—Linseed firm, at 87@89c; lard quiet and held firm at 85@88c.

EGGS—Higher at 30c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 20@25c.

CHEESE—In good demand; factory, 15½@16½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant but unsettled; $12.00 offered; $13.25 asked, cash; $13.50 offered for buyer March and seller April. Lard quiet and held firmly 9@9½c asked and but few sellers. Bulk meats buoyant but unsettled; 5, 6½ 6½c offered for seller March; holders not willing to sell to any extent. Bacon held higher for sales; shoulders 6½c; 6¾, 7½c asked; sale of 100 clear rib at 7½c seller April.

HOGS—Firm; shippers pay $4.50@4.75; butchers, $4.85@5.10.

WHISKEY—Dull and drooping at 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XX spring, $6.50@6.85; XXX, $6.95@7.50; family, $7.00@8.25. Wheat stiff and higher, but sales small; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.34@1.35; No. 3 fall, $1.65@1.69. Corn slow and high; mixed on track, 41@41½c; No. 2 in elevator, 41½c. Oats slow; No. 2, 38c. Barley firm; No. 2, 75c. Rye better; No. 2, 77c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally $13.00. Dry-salt meat quiet; very little doing; loose clear, 6½c. Bacon unchanged; packed lots—shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Lard, considerable demand for future; prime steam seller April and May, 8½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Quiet at 2@5½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—HAY—Scarce; prime, $31.00; choice, $33.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, firm at 7@9@10½c. Coffee, quiet; ordinary, 20c; fair, 20½@21c; prime, 21½@22c; all others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19@19½; sight, ⅛ discount; gold, 111.

COTTON—Sales 12,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½c; low middlings, 21½c; middlings, 22½c. Receipts, 4,452 bales; exports, Liverpool, 4,459 bales; coastwise, 75 bales. Stock, 235,686 bales.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—COTTON—A shade firmer; middling higher at 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; extra family, $6.75. Wheat firm; red and white at $1.60@1.75. Corn active at 60c. Oats active at 50@52c. Rye firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Active and prices well maintained. Mess pork, $13.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Bulk meats ½c less than bacon packed. Hams active; sugar-cured, 12½c; plain, 11½c. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87@88c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.70@1.85. Rye firm at 92c. Corn unchanged. Barley—Western at 80@82½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.65@1.63. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm at 52@57c. Rye quiet at 98c@$1.03.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $14.50. Bulk meats and bacon firmer, but not quotably higher. Lard firm at 9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1872.

THE MORRILL AMENDMENT TO THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, proposes to amend the Chicago Relief bill by requiring that it specify the various articles of building material which shall be admitted free. This amendment is, of all others, the most fatal to any legislation for practical relief. It is urged that it will be impossible to execute the bill which, as it now stands, is general in its terms; but the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that there was no difficulty whatever in executing a precisely similar law in the case of Portland, that there were no frauds in that case, and none were possible. He gives it as his opinion that the law, as it now stands, is in its proper form. If, however, the Senate shall entertain the amendment proposed by Mr. Morrill, there will be no end to the subject. Once start out with the enumeration of articles to be admitted free, and those not to be admitted, and the Senate will have before it the whole tariff in miniature. Mr. Morrill, perhaps, wants to except something which he will insist shall be stricken out; that done, other Senators will follow, and each will claim a like exception. In this way the benefits of the bill will be frittered away, even if any be passed at all. The bill thus amended will have to go to the House, where the whole subject will be considered again, and the result will be doubtful.

If Congress really means to afford us any relief, let it pass the House bill as it now stands, with the single change that it shall commence from the passage of the act, and not in October last. If the bill is to be of any substantial relief, it ought to be passed with as little delay as possible. The Senate is not composed of architects and builders, and they are hardly competent to enter into a discussion of what is or is not building material. Better leave that question to the officers of the Treasury, who have already had ripe experience in the same business.

THE SOUTH AND ITS AILMENTS.

The majority and minority reports of the Joint Congressional Committee on Southern Outrages are expected to be laid before Congress to-day. Abstracts of these reports have already been furnished the press by telegraph. It is understood that the representatives of the two political parties upon the Committee have exerted themselves to furnish, in their respective reports, a useful campaign document for service during the coming summer and autumn. To this end, the Republican members have amplified upon the Ku-Klux outrages which have unquestionably been perpetrated in South Carolina, making many of their points out of the same old cases which have done such excellent service these three or four years, and afforded a pretext, not only for legislation of questionable constitutionality, but also for local political abuses which outrage all justice, and bring Republicanism into disgrace.

Those political abuses—the tyranny and thievery of the present State Governments of the South—have, in turn, been seized upon by the Democratic minority of the Committee, and held up as a shocking example of the evil fruits of Radicalism,—a term by which they propose to embrace the whole policy of the Republican party. The people would be glad if they could, out of these conflicting statements and still more conflicting inferences, reach a fair conclusion as to the real grievances of the South, the real state of public opinion there, the real responsibility for the troubles which exist, and, hence, the real duty of the nation toward that unfortunate section.

We accept as a fact the admission, by Mr. Bayard and his Democratic colleagues, that outrages of the Ku-Klux order have been perpetrated in forty of the four hundred and twenty counties of the Southern States; and we acknowledge, on the other hand, that these acts, which the respectable element of the old Southern population earnestly deprecate, but which are, nevertheless, commonly charged to their account, are offset by outrages of a less violent, but more dangerous, type on the part of the dominant party in the reconstructed States,—the party which claims to represent the loyal element of the population, and for whose acts the Republican party is, unfortunately, held responsible in a greater or less degree. Mr. Stevenson, and his Republican colleagues upon the Committee, will not deny, for instance, that the carpet-bag legislators and State officers of the reconstructed States have, in addition to burdensome taxation, enormously increased the debts of those States within the past five years, without accumulating any public property, or improvements, or prospects of improvements, to show for the prodigal outlay. It is also a fact beyond question that the present rulers of the South, consisting, for the most part, of strangers,—camp-followers of the two armies of the late war, and other similar characters, having no interests in common with the people whom they ostensibly represent,—have helped themselves to royal salaries, and secured themselves in their places by acts and laws utterly at variance with the principles of Republicanism. In short, the solid, Conservative, and industrial elements of the Southern population have been subjected to a degree of oppression from those who claim to represent the cause of loyalty in that section, which might naturally drive them to join in, or at least connive at, the lawless acts of the "Ku-Klux," of which we have heard so much.

It is evident, nevertheless, that no such disposition is general among the Southern people. Our correspondent who recently visited Louisiana in pursuit of information upon this subject, and who put himself in communication with ex-Confederate officers and soldiers, as well as with carpet-bag Governors and legislators, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual feeling of all classes, found among the former no trace of desire to disrupt the Union or to re-enslave the negro. On the contrary, it is to the Federal Government that most of these people are disposed to look for protection against the local despotism under which they are suffering. It was this feeling which prompted the people of New Orleans, a month ago, to appeal to the President for Federal martial law as a protection against the worse martial law of local tyrants.

The appeal was a mistaken one. The people of Louisiana and the other reconstructed States ought to look to themselves alone for the correction of the existing abuses, the condition being premised that the Federal Government shall let them alone for this purpose; and we are glad to notice that a mass meeting held at New Orleans on Saturday seems to have acknowledged this fact and taken measures accordingly. This meeting effected an organization, passed resolutions, and adopted an address, preparatory to the formation of a new political party, composed of "men of all parties, regardless of color and previous political associations," and having for its object the reform of the laws and of the *personnel* of the State Government. The meeting was called by the Citizens' Association, or Committee of Fifty-one,—an organization modelled after that of the New York Committee of Seventy, and which unquestionably represents the business and industrial interests of New Orleans. This plan has the co-operation of influential men of both the white and colored races, and will undoubtedly be able to command a good portion of the negro vote. It appears to have a great advantage over the late Carter movement, in that it has not, like that, to bear the odium of attempted revolution, nor yet of an unwarrantable interference from disreputable Federal officials. It appears to be, in short, a movement of the people for their own protection, and, as such, it should have the respect and support of all just men.

Thus sought, the remedy is sure to come, sooner or later. It may come slowly, and doubtless will; for the situation is a bad one, and grows in great measure out of the demoralized condition of society itself,—a demoralization resulting from the war, the overturning of old institutions, the conquest of a proud and badly-trained people, and the influx of a horde of military adventurers and fortune-hunters, who, though doubtless an element of good for the future of Southern society, are apparently a source of great evil temporarily. Old pursuits and industries have been broken off, and old notions of honesty and propriety superseded, for the time, by notions much less wholesome. Perhaps nothing could awake the sober senses of the people except to see these corrupted notions bearing their fruit as they are now doing. These senses, once awakened, ought to conduct the Southern people to a way out of their present difficulties. The South wants no more Ku-Klux acts, no more Federal cannon interfering with the State legislation or State political organization. It wants peace, quiet, and a development of its better elements. It wants education. It wants a good, staunch, virtuous opposition party, led by men with clean hands, and which will, if it cannot succeed at the next election, at least afford enough hope of ultimate success to stay all demonstrations of a violent or revolutionary character, and offer a better inducement for virtue in public life than the practice of any existing party in the South can be said to offer. To attempt to cure the evils in the South by any application of Federal authority, or by any remedy which does not work through the public sentiment of the South itself, is like attempting to cure a cancer with a compress.

OUR DIFFICULTY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The declaration of the British Government not to submit the question of consequential damages to the Geneva Arbitration, has, of course, given rise to much discussion on this side of the water. It is to be regretted that many of our newspapers have indulged in rather loose and sensational talk about this "unpleasantness." Some seem never to have taken the trouble to examine the treaty regarding this arbitration, others evidently misunderstand its language, and nearly all knowingly or unknowingly misstate the effect which a withdrawal of the submission, on the part of the English Government, would have on the relations between the two nations.

Some journals, which do not at once raise the war-cry, speak, nevertheless, of the fifty thousand Fenians ready to swallow up Canada at any time; of our privateers, which could, in a given case, sweep British commerce from every ocean; of the half a million of veterans who would land near "Dorking" and anticipate Bismarck in wiping out England, from which wild sort of talk their readers will generally infer that we must meet the refusal of "perfidious Albion" to listen to our bill of indirect damages by an instantaneous declaration of war.

And yet this contingency is no nearer now than it was at any time during the six or seven years when we were urging our claims arising from what we are in the habit of calling the British part of the great rebellion. *We* did not go to war when England treated our claim with something like disrespect, to use the mildest term; *she* did not go to war when at last a treaty of settlement, satisfactory to her, having been concluded by the two Governments, was rejected by our Senate. There is no more reason for going to war now, if the arbitration should fail by Great Britain's withdrawal. Matters would simply remain as they were before.

England has already apologized for what she is charged to have done, or rather had left undone. That cannot be recalled, and that was certainly a diplomatic victory for us, such as is seldom achieved over a first-class nation. In declining to leave the question of consequential damages to the arbitration, she still insists upon the treaty as she interprets it. There is no affront in this. She contends for a different construction from that which the persons who drew up the "American case" appear to have put upon the treaty. She certainly has a right to do so, provided her construction is not so manifestly absurd as to be evidence of bad faith. She may be probably correct. But it is not necessary to settle that point now; suffice it that there is room for a reasonable doubt.

Now let us see how the case would stand in the light of legal analogy: Jonathon's ship is sunk at sea by a collision with John's ship. Jonathan contends that, by John's negligence, his ship was lost, and claims compensation. John denies negligence, but finally agrees to arbitrate. A submission bond (or treaty) is signed by both these parties to submit to the decision of an arbitrator as to negligence and compensation. Both appear, but Jonathan, besides a claim for the value of his ship and cargo, and the freight he would have earned by the trip, contends for indirect or consequential damages, because; not being able to procure a new ship for some length of time, he had lost other voyages which he might have made, and by which he might have earned large profits. Or he alleges that, by reason of not having made the freight when he lost his vessel, he could not pay a certain debt, and was therefore put into bankruptcy. Now John has two ways open to him: He may rely on the legal knowledge of the arbitrator, that such speculative and remote damages will not be allowed, and go on with the arbitration; or he may insist that such damages are not nominated in the bond, and refuse to go on. As between individuals, Jonathan has a remedy at law. He sues John on the bond, and, should the Court adopt his construction, he will recover sufficient damages on it to pay him for such loss and damages as he has proved. If the Court is against him, John will not be blamed for his non-submission, and Jonathan must drop his consequential damages before he can demand submission.

Amongst independent nations there is no tribunal to settle the matter, and, if there is an alleged misunderstanding on the agreement as to what was to be submitted, and either of the parties is not willing to leave the construction of it to the arbitrators, the claim must remain unadjusted until another understanding is arrived at.

As remarked before, the course which England appears determined to pursue can not in the least be construed into an affront to us as a nation. Political necessities seem to have influenced her in adopting it. She might, with considerable confidence, have trusted to the sound judgment of the Arbitrators. All Courts have, from time immemorial, strongly leaned against damages appearing remote and not susceptible of being calculated with any accuracy. The tenth article of the treaty, providing for a *special* and *several* assessment of the damage each delinquent cruiser may have inflicted, seems to be squarely against damages such as arise from a supposed prolongation of the war, or from a general loss to our commercial marine.

Going to war to collect some $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 (and more the most sanguine may not expect if speculative damages are excluded) would be supreme folly. Our war expenses would amount to that sum in about three weeks, not to speak of the consequential damages of the war itself. For the Anglo-Rebel depredations we might have gone to war, when they were committing, or after the rebellion was ended. To do it now, without a new and very serious offence, or insupportable affront given to our national honor, would be not only ridiculous, but criminal. If there is any warlike talk at the White House, it is, of course, intended for effect on the Presidential nomination just as much as the bitter denunciation, on the part of Gladstone, of the manner in which the American case has been presented, is to influence the maintenance of his Cabinet. If there was not in England, as well as here, a struggle going on for the retention of power, there would be nothing at all dangerous in this difficulty. But, however Governments may try to implicate and embitter matters for political purposes, the American as well as the English people have sense enough to keep cool, and to maintain, if not friendly, at least peaceful, relations with one another.

THE FREE LIBRARY BILL.

The Free Library bill has at last been amended and put in trim for passage, and we may reasonably presume that it will be passed immediately. The emergency clause has been attached, so that it will become a law from and after its passage, and the Mayor and Common Council will be at liberty to organize the Library Association by the appointment of the proper officials to set its machinery in motion. The bill is substantially the same as that drawn up by the Citizens' Committee; and, in fact, only differs from it in being more detailed and explicit, and containing one or two sections which have been added for the benefit of villages and cities containing less than 100,000 inhabitants. It vests the power in the Mayor of appointing, with the approval of the Council, a Board of nine Directors, to be selected from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such an office, and provides that not more than one member of the City Council shall be a member of the Board at any one time. The manner of election, time of service, and provisions for filling vacancies are the same as in the citizens' bill. The duties and powers of the Board are also the same. A very excellent provision has been added to this section, specifying that all funds received for the Library shall be deposited in the City Treasury, to the credit of the Library Fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other city moneys, and shall be drawn upon by the proper city officers only upon the properly-authenticated vouchers of the Library Board. The bill also makes every library established under the act forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where it is located, subject to such conditions as the Board shall establish, and gives the Common Council power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing any injury upon the library or its grounds and other property, and for injury to, or failure to return, any book belonging to the Library.

In all its provisions, the bill seems to be an admirable one, and calculated to make the Library a great public blessing. It is hedged about with sufficient safeguards to protect it, and its Board has been clothed with the requisite authority to administer it to the satisfaction and best interests of the city. Assuming the passage of the bill as a fact beyond the shadow of a doubt, the only responsibility that remains attaches to the appointment of the Board of Directors. Care should be exercised, and ample time taken, to select citizens for this purpose who are specially qualified, both in executive ability and literary attainments, to exercise their important privileges with intelligence and ability. The Board having been appointed, the selection of a site for the Library is the first question of importance which will come before them, and in this connection we renew our suggestion that the old Post Office location is eminently desirable, and, to secure it, action must be taken at once, as the proposition is already entertained by the authorities at Washington to convert the recent Post Office into a bonded warehouse. No better place for a Library can be found in the city. It will help the Library movement in this particular if the Legislature will pass the bill at once.

The site of the new Government buildings having been definitely settled, and the "Bigelow Block" selected for that purpose, and the transaction having been consummated by the Secretary of the Treasury in good faith, it would be unwise for the Common Council, or any body of citizens, to offer any opposition thereto. It appears to us that the spirit of the law was not fully complied with, and that the Secretary, in his eagerness to save the difference in price between the two blocks, overlooked the intent of the act of Congress, which was to take the old square, if it could be obtained "at a fair and reasonable price for the ground,"—that is, at its true value. Its true value was ascertained by a judicial proceeding to be $1,667,000. At this point the Secretary substituted his own opinion as to the reasonableness of the price for that of the sworn Commissioners (as he had the right to do), and bought the other block. If no other block had been offered to him, it is very likely that the price fixed by the Commissioners would have been judged by him to be a fair and reasonable price for the ground.

There has been no imputation cast upon Secretary Boutwell's good faith in the premises, however, and there is no room for such imputation. Nor is it presumed that Mr. Winston made anything more than a fair commission (if so much) by his agency in effecting the sale. As regards the vacation of Quincy street, which is quite narrow at that place, it would be idle for the City Government to offer any opposition to it. In any event, it would only be necessary for the Government to condemn the ground embraced in it, and thus acquire title where it already has jurisdiction. It would, nevertheless, be no more than fair for the Government to give the ground occupied by the old square to the city for a Public Library, in exchange for the 12,000 square feet of ground embraced in Quincy street. We apprehend that the platting and recording of the street through the centre of the Bigelow Block amounts to a dedication; and the rule in this State is, that the ownership of the fee of public streets and alleys is in the city.

The resolution lately introduced by Senator Sumner proposes an investigation into two matters: first, whether we violated the laws of neutrality during the Franco-German war; second, whether the alleged discrepancy of nearly $2,000,000 between the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments really exists. The official report of the Secretary of War gives the receipts from the sale of ordnance stores, during 1870, as $10,000,000. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt, from the same source, during the same time, of $8,286,131.70. The apparent deficit of over $1,700,000 is certainly a very fair field for investigation. The other subject, our alleged violation of neutrality laws, is something which it is our interest just now to be careful about. We must avoid glass-houses when we are heaving such large stones at our neighbor across the ocean. The two objects sought, then, are certainly at first sight praiseworthy. Opposition to the investigation should be well-grounded. Yet the speeches of those who oppose the investigation simply ring the changes on two statements: first, there is no discrepancy, and if there is, there is no fraud; second, so long as the Prussian Government does not complain, we may violate the neutrality laws as much as we wish, and any man who proposes an investigation is, first, an enemy of the Administration; second, a Prussian spy; and, third, a French spy. This peculiar combination of pursuits is somewhat remarkable. How, when the interests of the two countries are diametrically opposed, one and the same man could serve as spy for both, it is difficult to see.

The Non-Conformists of England have held a Conference at Manchester, to devise remedies for the oppressive working of the Education bill of 1870. It is evident that, if the Hon. Mr. Forster has not succeeded in educating the children of Great Britain, he has educated the Dissenters. When the bill became a law, these latter were firm in their support of the clause which allowed the endowment of denominational schools. They see their mistake now. The Established Church swept down on the many little folds like a wolf. In half of England, education is wholly in her hands. Just before the Conference, Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin, with a rare talent for blundering, put a most powerful weapon in the Non-Conformists' hands by demanding that the Catholic Church shall have the same control of the schools of Ireland that the Episcopal Church has of those of England. The demand is strictly just, as the law now stands, and its ill-judged promulgation has awakened against the bill not only the whole strength of the Dissenters, but of the anti-Ultramontane sentiment of England. With such strong support, the Manchester Conference attracted much attention. Its proceedings were admirable. The mistake of having supported the obnoxious clause allowing national endowment of sectarian schools was frankly admitted, and it was declared to be the belief of the Dissenters of England that national education must be entirely secular, and religious education entirely voluntary. One or two indiscreet attempts to form a "third party" were promptly voted down. "We can do what we choose," said one of their leaders, "if we can but be moderate. We shall do nothing if we go to extremes." It is a good sign of the decay of theological hates in Great Britain that not a single speech charged any particular sect, Catholic, Episcopal, or any other, with taking unfair advantages. Unless bad management ruins a good cause, we may expect to see important changes in the Education bill during the present session of Parliament,—provided, indeed, that the Alabama claims' war-cloud blows over, and schemes for killing men give way to schemes for educating them.

Charges of a peculiar nature have been brought against the Managers of the Boston Asylum for the Blind. Usually, when such institutions are found to have inefficient officials, investigation reveals a shocking state of moral and physical miasma. In the Hub, the very reverse is the truth. It is claimed that the inmates of the Asylum are unduly instructed in the Scriptures, etc., having enormous lessons to learn by heart; and that the managers are such firm believers in the doctrine of cleanliness in its relation to godliness that they force each and every scholar, sick or well, to plunge into an ice-cold bath at some barbarous hour in the morning. The shock to sensitive systems is said to have caused serious sickness in some cases, and, a few months since, a small boy hung himself in his room in order to escape from this world of woe and cold water. Evidently, however praiseworthy it may be to give a cup of cold water to one of the little ones, a bath-tub-full diminishes the goodness of the deed.

The Cultusminister of Prussia, Herr von Muehler, against whom there has been such an outcry, has resigned his position. When he was called to the Cabinet, in 1862, he was supposed to be a liberal-minded man, who would be ready to give a fair trial to new ideas. His office and his wife spoiled him. Adelheid von Muehler has practically ruled for a decade the whole school and Church policy of Prussia. She has enjoyed, with her husband, the reputation of being the best-hated couple in Europe; and the downfall of the two is hailed with the liveliest joy. The *Nation* quotes a leading German newspaper as saying: "Heinrich and Adelheid—Herr von Muehler and his wife—are laid with the dead. A ten years' *regime*, for which it would be hard to find a parallel in Prussian history, so strange and pernicious was it, has come to an end."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Rock Island Railroad Company will establish a round-house and machine-shop near the new cattle yards at Geneseo.

—The ground about Jacksonville is frozen to the depth of two feet.

—The Hon. Joel Cory, Sr., one of the oldest and most influential men of Jersey County, died Tuesday last. His funeral was attended on the 15th inst., from the Baptist Church in Jerseyville, and there was the largest attendance ever witnessed in that place. The Rev. Dr. Bulkley, of Upper Alton, preached the sermon, and was assisted by the Rev. John W. Phillips, of the Methodist Church, and the Reverend Dr. King, of the First Presbyterian Church.

IOWA.

It is proposed to bridge the Cedar River at Muscatine, at a cost of $25,000.

WISCONSIN.

The schooner Toledo has gone to Ahnapee with goods for the burnt district.

—Scarlet fever, in a very malignant form, prevails in Lima, and many children are falling victims to its ravages.

—The Oshkosh *Times* says Mr. Fuss, proprietor of the Fuss House, at Menasha, was thought to have died on the 8th inst., and preparations were made for the burial. The funeral was postponed until the 11th, when the friends of the deceased gathered to do the last rites for the departed. Just before the coffin was closed, some of the friends noticed that the supposed corpse was perspiring quite freely. A physician was called in, who proceeded to bleed the man, when the blood flowed, and he soon came to, and recognized the anxious mourners. He is now doing well, and is in a fair way of recovery.

—The work of widening the Dells was commenced last week by James Hamilton and a crew of men in the employ of the Keshena Improvement Company. The "Dells" are located on Wolf River, about twenty miles above Shawano. They are about 100 feet high, 400 feet long, and only 14 feet wide, while the water is some 66 or 70 feet deep.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "Mr. David Soper, who is tearing down the old fort magazine in Fort Howard, handed us, as a relic of that institution, one of the spikes which were taken from the floor when it was taken up. It is of copper, three and one-half inches long. It was driven in 1823, or thereabouts, when the magazine was built.

—A new settlement of about forty families is about effected, in the town of Angelica, Shawano County.

—Stony Creek is the name of a new lumbering village which has been lately established on the lake shore, six miles north of Ahnapee.

INDIANA.

Three cases of spotted fever occurred at Dayton in one day.

—The tusks, weighing 141 pounds, of the deceased elephant Tippoo Saib, have been shipped from Connersville to New York.

—There is now living at Evansville a Mrs. Justina Schmidt, who is 93 years of age, having been born in Germany in 1779. Mrs. Schmidt was married in 1799, came to Evansville in 1840, and has raised a family of nine children. In addition to these children she has thirty-eight grandchildren, and forty-four great-grandchildren.

MICHIGAN.

Sandstone of a fine grain has been found near Flushing.

—Manistee is to build a new swing bridge at a cost of $10,000.

—Fort Wayne men propose to furnish the city of Lansing with gas at $2.50 per 1,000 feet, and supply the citizens at $3.00.

—The Detroit *Post* of Feb. 16 says: "Albert S. Van Alstyne, of Detroit, was partially examined before Commissioner Davison yesterday on a charge of fraudulent importation of lubricating oil. It appears that in July last he purchased in Canada a considerable quantity of petroleum tar for Chicago parties, to be used in laying wood pavements, though it appears that a portion of it was subsequently used for lubricating purposes in a rolling mill. This was imported at Port Huron, and the Customs officers claim that the material imported contained too large a per centage of oil to permit it to pass as residuum or petroleum tar. The analysis of it is to be submitted as part of the evidence in the case, and for the purpose of getting expert testimony an adjournment was had until the 20th inst."

PERSONAL.

Christian Wiebal, one of the leading spirits of the colony of Zoarites near New Philadelphia, O., died last week.

—Queen Victoria's private fortune is £5,000,000, and her annual income £385,000.

—The complimentary entertainment given the Misses Stuart, at Hartford, on Tuesday evening, netted between $16,000 and $17,000.

—It is a strange historical fact that a cousin of Mrs O'Leary owned the calf that dug up Nilsson's diamonds in Missouri.

—Pierre Tesglio, of Chambly, Canada, died last week, at the age of 106 years. He was born in Palermo, Sicily, in 1765, and served in the wars under Napoleon in Spain and Austria. He leaves a wife 67 years old, and some five or six children.

—John McHugh, a Memphis boy 15 years old, fell through a hatchway in that city, on Thursday, a distance of 70 feet. Although he dislocated his right wrist and cut his face and forehead, he received no very serious internal injuries.

—At Memphis, Feb. 6, Captain John Cowdon presented to Admiral Possiet, of the Russian navy, the plans, specifications, and drawings that gave origin to the construction of the Confederate rams Arkansas, Virginia, and Tennessee.

—In 1847, Henry Ward Beecher, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, on a salary of $400, placed himself in nomination before the Directory for the Presidency of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. On the twenty-seventh ballot the election resulted in favor of the late Governor Brough, of Ohio.

—A man in Utica, N. Y., who killed another in a drunken brawl, has been sentenced to Auburn Prison for four years, as guilty of manslaughter in the third degree; while a schoolmate of his has been sentenced by the same Court to the same prison for five years for stealing a pair of shoes.

—The Leavenworth *Times* confesses to a positive liking for Brother Hammond, saying: "He is as full of life and activity as George Francis Train, as indomitable as Andy Johnson, and as persistent as a life insurance agent. He is a firm believer in the power of the press, and makes a liberal use of printer's ink."

—Mrs Susannah Gould, of Isle La Motte, Vt., is 97 years of age. She sees well without glasses and her intellectual powers are well preserved. When she was 92 she spun, after the fashion of our grandmothers' times, thirty knots a day; a year ago she walked quite firmly, though lately her step shows that she is getting weary of her load of years. She remembers well the battle of Bennington, and tells many thrilling incidents connected with that skirmish.

—The Sandusky *Register* of Feb. 15 says: "Mrs Caroline Sawyer, who is the defendant in a suit that was tried in our Common Pleas Court on Wednesday, is a woman of uncommon grit, as witness the following: Determined to be on hand in time for the opening of Court, she arose at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and walked the whole distance from her residence to this city, some fourteen miles, and arrived here at about 8 o'clock. Considering the intense cold and the hard roads, Mrs. Sawyer may be accounted a woman of nerve."

—Patrick Gilmore, of Boston Peace Jubilee notoriety, is an Irishman by birth, and enlisted when a boy in the British army, where he obtained his musical and the principal portion of his education. While his regiment was stationed in Canada he came to the conclusion that he had played "God Save the Queen" long enough so he crossed over to Buffalo, N. Y., without asking permission of the British authorities. He afterward visited Boston, which city he has since made his home, where he formed a brass band and projected a series of cheap and popular promenade concerts, from which he doubtless conceived the idea of his monster musical peace jubilee.

RAILROADS.

Mr. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown, President of the Springfield & Illinois Southern Railroad states that the gaps between the Western and Southwestern Divisions will be completed within thirty days, and the communication will then be unbroken between the Illinois and Ohio Rivers.

—A writer in the *Medical Times and Gazette* refers to the fatigue of the limbs produced after a long railway journey as due mainly to the trembling motion of the floor under the feet, and states that, having suffered considerably from this abuse, he was induced to try the well-known air-cushion as a foot-stool. This answered so well that he has never travelled without using one in this way, and found the effect to be a remarkable improvement.

—The general officers of the Southern Minnesota Railroad have been removed to Wells.

—A. D. LaDue, one of the early settlers of La Crosse, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad. Seventy miles of this road are now built and in operation.

—The Portland *Press* understands upon good authority that the Portland, Rutland, Oswego & Chicago Railroad Company intend to apply to the Maine Legislature for a loan of the city of Portland's credit for $2,500,000.

—The managers of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad will in a short time lay a track across Green Island to connect their track from Albany with the depot in Troy. In order to make this connection they have leased the right of way across the Central Railroad bridge spanning the Mohawk.

—Rochester, Minn., will donate to the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad $100,000 in twenty-year bonds.

—The new passenger depot of the Northwestern Road at Cedar Rapids is completed to occupancy. It is built of brick on the ground occupied by the old one burned down.

—The question of a railroad from Seymour to Woodbury, Conn., is being agitated. The Naugatuck Railroad have offered to build the road, provided $250,000 can be raised from the towns through which it passes. It is expected Woodbury will subscribe quite liberally. The cost of building the road is estimated at $200,000.

Meeting of the Illinois Woman-Suffrage Association.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Bloomington has been enjoying a genuine sensation for the past few days in the shape of a Woman-Suffrage Convention.

On the morning of the 13th inst., myself and friends repaired to the Opera House to witness the arrival of the strong-minded. At a little before 11 o'clock a slight commotion arose, a rustle of silks was heard, and, led by Mrs. Fernando Jones, of Chicago, a number of ladies ascended the platform.

Were these the conventional strong-minded of whom we had heard so much? Where were the Bloomer costumes, the vests, and neckties, the eccentricities of dress and manner, which have constituted the material for years from which to make up sensational newspaper articles?

All these were missing, and, in their stead, were beautiful, refined, and cultivated women, attired in the latest mode.

Had it not been for the veteran warrior for the rights of women, Miss Susan B. Anthony, we should have pronounced these ladies quite the reverse of strong-minded; and, she, at best, though holding firm against all the attractions of the tyrant man, has so far surrendered to the Goddess of Fashion as to wear flounces and furbelows.

After a fluttering and settling of wings, which is as much a perquisite of femininity as of butterflies, the Convention was called to order by Mrs. Jones, the Vice President of the State Association.

After singing, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Ferguson.

Mrs. Alma Van Winkle presented the Secretary's report, which showed great progress in the good cause during the past year.

The Treasurer's report showed the Society to be excellent financiers, in that, instead of the Treasurer owing the Society, that body owed her to the extent of $50.

The report being accepted, various speeches were made, to the effect that women were a degraded, proscribed, and much-abused class; and appeals were made to the Constitution, the Fourteenth Amendment, and the country generally, to remove all disabilities and liabilities, and at once to place women in the receipt of a handsome income.

So determined were these ladies to have the laws repealed, revised, and amended, that they telegraphed to the Legislature to come up *immediately* to the Convention.

That august body sent back word that the most of the members had gone home to keep St. Valentine's Day, and the remainder were busy over fees and salaries, and that really the ladies must excuse them; that they meant well by them, and, when they were a little over their hurry, and had secured their fees and salaries beyond a cavil, they would consider whether women had any rights which men were bound to respect."

Up to this time, everything went on smoothly, although it might appear to a casual observer that the ladies were very much ruffled. Now came a member of the male persuasion, and introduced a series of resolutions; and who does not know that this always makes trouble,—in fact, they seem to be meant for that special purpose!

One of these obnoxious resolutions claimed the right of suffrage for women under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Miss Anthony, of New York, advised the women that they had as good a right to vote as citizens of the other sex, and that they should know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.

Mrs. Hazlett, of Michigan, contended that we should wait until the Lords of Creation, on bended knees, should humbly beg of lovely woman to accept her rights, and share with them the honors and emoluments of office.

At this the veteran from New York demurred, and said Mrs. H. might wait if she preferred, but she had tried that for about fifty years, and had yet to see any disposition on the part of the dear men to relinquish the delicious pleasure of saying, "My wife shall never vote and hold office if I can help it."

The editor of the *Leader* here interposed; but, as he had a lady on each side, he soon forgot which side of the question he was on, and declared himself on both sides.

We all enjoyed it very much; in fact, it was almost as good as an Opera.

These talking women are a decided success. They made us believe we were enslaved, and must rouse ourselves to action at once. They said we must have a Society, and so we have one. They told us we must all join, and so we all put our names down.

The State Society elected Mrs. Fernando Jones, of your city, President for the ensuing year; Mrs. Alma Van Winkle, Secretary, and Mrs. Loomis, Treasurer. We elected Mrs. Horace Smith President of our Bloomington Association.

The sessions were very largely attended, and everybody considers the Convention a great success.

Mr. Wirt Dexter and the Chicago Relief Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been urged by many friends to depart from a rule laid down at the beginning of the Relief work,—which was to make no reply to matters personal to myself that might appear in the press,—and to state my course upon the Relief bill.

About four weeks since, Mr. T. W. Harvey, a well-known lumberman of this city,—who has given a winter of intense and valuable labor to this community in the Relief work,—said to me that it was proposed by Congress to admit all lumber arriving at the Port of Chicago free of duty, and requested that I write Senator Ferry upon the subject. I at once wrote Mr. Ferry a personal, unofficial letter,—perhaps not sufficiently guarded. But it was written under the impression that all lumber coming to Chicago was to be admitted free of duty. Afterwards Mr. Harvey said to me that the bill was all right, as it provided for a rebate of duty *only* upon lumber used in the burnt district, by persons who had been burnt out. This was our rule in the Shelter Committee. I dismissed the subject from my mind, and in no way took any further action, except to subsequently telegraph Senator Ferry as follows: "If confined to those rebuilding who have been burned out, our lumbermen are in favor of it."

I am not in a habit of being driven by any amount of public disapproval from opinions that I actually hold, nor by attack am I willing to be driven to espouse opinions which I never really entertained.

I was ill, at my house, otherwise should have attended the meeting at the Tremont.

The amount of lumber to be used next year in the burnt district is so small a portion of the whole lumber supply, that I took it for granted no one would suspect the lumbermen of opposition on that score.

The lumbermen need no defence at my hands. They, in many instances, since the fire, furnished the Relief Society lumber at old prices. Unsolicited, they have given nearly $6,000 out of $7,500 contributed in money this winter; and for the past years they have been the heaviest contributors to the regular Relief fund.

As this is a personal letter, I may be permitted to say that I never had any interest in a lumber yard in Chicago. That, at the time of the fire, I had not a foot of lumber here, or elsewhere, unsold. Nor have I had a foot in Chicago since the fire. That, for the coming season, my interest in lumber is very small, amounting to not over $12,000, of largely upper qualities,—a kind not brought from Canada to this market. I give it as a business opinion that the Relief bill, confined to the burnt district, would not injure me at all. On the contrary, by promoting building, I think it would help me as well as all other lumbermen. I may add, that, before I conclude my share (with others doing equally as much) in the relief work of this winter, my direct sacrifice will be no less than $20,000, to say nothing of indirect losses, resulting from being compelled to decline business, in a cumulative practice like the law.

For ten years I have tried to be faithful in the ordinary Relief work of this city. I hoped I was in the path of duty, and that I had not in vain tried to serve this community. During the past winter, I have worked day and night,—nay, often far into the morning,—over scenes well calculated to rebuke selfishness, and teach awful lessons as to the perishableness of earthly possessions,—scenes that would bring tears of self-forgetfulness to a harder man than I have supposed I was. Now, Heaven forbid that my influence, whatever it is, should be thrown into the scale against any just measure to aid this people in restoring from the blackened ruins of our city their former homes.

WIRT DEXTER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.

WISCONSIN.

A Flood of New Bills in the Legislature, and the Gates Shut Down.

The Dells Investigating Report Clears Away Charges of Bribery and Corruption.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.

Last evening the gates were shut down on the introduction of new business in the Legislature, and, in anticipation, a perfect flood of new bills were introduced. In the Assembly there were 166 bills and 8 memorials to Congress introduced, making the total number 490; in the Senate, 47, making the total number 144. Thus more than a third of the bills of the whole session were introduced in one day! The number of Assembly bills up to this date last year was 516; of Senate, 299; the total number of Assembly bills to the cutting off of new business on the 27th was 752; of Senate, 301. A good many more bills will come in from committees yet, including some of the most important of the session. The bills introduced have been reported by telegraph, and any further analysis of them must be deferred. It is to be noted, however, that, among them were bills to repeal the laws for a State Board of Charities and Reform and a State Immigrant Commissioner; to reorganize the State Prison; to abolish County School Superintendency; to establish an Industrial School for Girls; to prevent discriminating freight charges by railroads; to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners; to organize two new counties from Chippewa, two from Oconto, four from Marathon; and many others of an important character. There has been a great deal of talk, and not very much work, this week. The most important thing the Assembly has done is to pass a memorial to Congress for a repeal of the Bankrupt law, by an almost unanimous vote.

THE DELLS INVESTIGATION.

The sensation of the week has been the report of the Joint Committee which has been engaged for the last nine months, more or less, in investigating the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the veto of the Chippewa Dells Improvement bill, which aroused such excited feeling at the close of the last session of the Legislature. According to the report, there was very little fire to cause so much smoke; and more bribery can be unearthed in a Chicago Board of Aldermen in one day than in a Wisconsin Legislature in six months; and, after diligent search and examination of a hundred and a half of witnesses, notwithstanding the charges so boldly made, there cannot be a single instance of the bribery or corruption of a member of the Legislatures of either 1870 or 1871 traced up, and only a very few cases by insignificant lobbymen of an attempt. Surely, the good name of Wisconsin is comparatively untarnished, considering the fashions of the day and the revelations made elsewhere. There was some opposition made to the reception of the report, on the ground that the Committee was a played-out institution; but it was finally permitted to be read and afterwards received in due form. While the Senate was deciding what to do about printing it, some correspondents made bold to transmit to their papers its essence, whereupon some members were quite indignant, forgetting that in these days of phonography, what is read in public can no longer be kept from the press. I have taken pains to examine carefully these reports, which will not be printed for some days yet, owing to a press of more important matter at the State Printer's office, and the following is a fair abstract:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report begins by rehearsing the history of the bill, and its passage through the Legislature, giving its most important provisions, referring to the various reports in relation to it made to Senate and Assembly, and the investigation of charges of bribery had during the session, this occupying some 35 out of the 111 pages composing the document. It then gives account of the measures resorted to to procure a veto from the Governor, and gives copies of the documents presented to him to influence his action; most of which will be new to the public. These were as follows: *First*, the famous paper which raised all the row, signed by 41 members of the Legislature, charging that the passage of the bill was aided, if not secured, by bribery and corruption; that it would be a reproach to the good name of the Legislature, an outrage on individual rights, and a disgrace to the State, to have it become a law, and praying that Executive approval be withheld; which paper, it appeared, was drawn up by E. W. Keyes, an attorney against the bill, copied by George C. Ginty, of the Chippewa *Herald*, and circulated by these two, and Lieutenant Governor Pound, some of the signers being but partly aware of its nature, and none of the signers intending to charge any individual member with bribery. *Second*, a long letter, heavily italicized, of Lieutenant Governor Pound, of the Chippewa Falls Union Lumbering Company, a chief opponent of the bill, earnestly protesting against its signature on general principles, for the same reasons in regard to the obstruction of navigation, etc., that had been urged against the bill in the Legislature, and further, that "its passage had been urged by the most formidable paid lobby and the most extraordinary appliances ever known in the history of legislation, and more than all, the result was achieved by bribery and corruption, attempts at which were proven by the Investigating Committee, while successful bribery is as well known;" and that "no semblance of unlawful means have been nor can be shown on the part of the opponents of the bill;" claiming that the rights of a large community, sound public policy, vindication of the purity of legislation, and rebuke of corruption demanded that the bill should be vetoed. *Third*, a letter from the Hon. S. A. Pease, of Marquette County, in which he advised the veto of the bill, because he believed corruption had been used in its passage, and thought the dignity and reputation of the State, and the rebuke of corruption, demanded a veto. *Fourth*, affidavits of John Shealy and W. Fitzpatrick, a couple of saloon-keepers of this city, that one Patrick Galagan, a member from Lafayette County, had said he knew where there was money for him that he could get for voting for the bill. *Fifth*, a letter from Senator B. U. Strong, of Sauk County, in which he stated that he had been approached by the friends of the bill and offered a sum of money—$2,000—to make a majority report in favor of the bill with Senator Morgan, and vote for it. These documents, with their positive assertions, constituted a much stronger pressure on the Governor to take the course he did than was supposed at the time. The Committee proceed to state the efforts made to remove the Governor's objection, especially the name of Mr. Gleason, an incorporator, shown to have attempted to influence a member's vote who wanted money, by offering him some, and how these efforts were thwarted. They then give the veto, and repeat the statements of members who signed the legislative protest, when catechised in the Assembly, and all of whom testified that they knew of no members being bribed.

The report then proceeds to state the result of the investigation they were required to make as to rumors of corruption used to secure the passage of the bill in 1870, and their conclusion from the testimony that there is no just cause for any charge or suspicion against the Legislature of 1870, or against any member or members thereof, in their consideration and action on said bill, and all reports to the contrary are false and malicious.

As to charges of corruption and bribery in the action on the bill in 1871, the Committee, after vindicating the propriety of an investigation of the charges that, if true, the guilty might be punished, and, if false, the calumny might be branded, say they have sought to make the investigation thorough and exhaustive; had summoned every man believed to have any knowledge on the subject, including 146 witnesses; having held meetings in Madison, Milwaukee, Eau Claire, and Chippewa Falls. A few important witnesses failed to appear, and the Committee had no power to compel them. The report states:

> It is a fact, that, in the whole progress of the investigation, every member of the Legislature, every officer, attorney, and lobbyist, who favored the passage of the bill, at the session of 1871, at once obeyed the summons of the Committee and gave his testimony, and that some witnesses, who, although subpoenaed, have neglected to appear, are among those whose interests or labors were to defeat the bill.
>
> We regret that George C. Ginty, Albert E. Pound, Anson Eldred, C. Montgomery, and W. J. Kershaw, all of whom are important witnesses, have each refused or neglected to appear when summoned, and to disclose all their knowledge as opponents or lobbyists against the bill. Their testimony, if given, would have enabled your Committee to decide authoritatively respecting every part of the opposition. The amount of money raised at Chippewa Falls to defeat the Dells bill in 1871, as could be shown by the books and vouchers, and how much money was offered and to whom paid, we are unable to state. These facts, if obtained, as we earnestly desired and labored to obtain them, would have settled forever the inquiry whether the opposition to the passage of the bill in 1871 was marked by actual bribery in the least, or not.

In summing up the testimony, the Committee refer first to the drawers, circulators and signers of the Legislative protest, and, in view of the nature of that document, their testimony is somewhat remarkable. Mr. Keyes testified: "Neither know nor have any personal information of either actual bribery or corruption." Lieutenant Governor Pound testifies: "Know of no bribery or corruption; has no personal information thereof." Senator Cameron testifies: "I have no knowledge that any member or officer of either House was paid, offered, or promised any consideration whatever if he would support or oppose the Dells bill." Senator Strong "Knows of no bribery or corruption; have no information that any member of either House either favored or opposed the bill influenced by any gift, reward, promise, or consideration whatever. Ex-Speaker Field: "Have no personal knowledge of bribery or corruption." S. A. Pease: "Have no personal knowledge of bribery or corruption," and so on of the 41 names on the paper! In view of the fact thus shown, that neither the attorney originating, or any of the signers of the document, knew personally of any bribery or corruption, nor intended to charge such crime against any member of the majority and that no evidence obtained, warrants the conclusions of fact stated in said paper, or tends to impeach any member of the majority with any corruption or bribery whatever. The Committee naturally express doubts of the propriety of presenting a paper making such serious charges to the Executive to influence him to do what could not be accomplished in the Legislature. Lieutenant Governor Pound's letter loses much of its force in view of his testimony above given. The Committee think Mr. Gallagan's talk in the Shealy and Fitzpatrick affidavits was mere bombast and jesting talk, and that he was not influenced corruptly in his vote. In regard to Senator Strong's case there is a direct conflict of testimony. The Committee state that they have carefully taken the testimony of Senator Strong, and of his brother-in-law, Mr. Garwood Green, of Sumner, Trempealeau County, on the subject. Mr. Green is the gentleman, according to Senator Strong's testimony, referred to in his letter to the Governor. Senator Strong, in his testimony, substantially corroborates the statement in the letter; but Mr. Green positively contradicts and denies any approach or offer of any kind whatever to the Senator. That Senator Strong received any letter containing an offer to influence his vote or action on the bill, is denied by the Senator himself; but whether or not, in any conversation between these gentlemen, any offer, insinuation, or promise was made as alleged in said letter to the Governor, the testimony of each witness is uncorroborated and squarely contradictory to the other; therefore, the Committee desire to express no conclusion as to veracity between these two gentlemen.

The Committee expressed their conviction that Governor Fairchild was prompted by his convictions of right in vetoing the bill, in view of the documents filed and pressure brought to bear, and highly commend his readiness, and that of his Private Secretary, Colonel Bryant, to appear and testify before the Committee, and give every facility for investigation, and they resolved:

> That, in the judgment of this Committee, grounded on all the evidence, there is no just cause for any charge or suspicion against either the integrity or motives of Governor Lucius Fairchild, in vetoing said bill; and that, if the veto of said bill was a mistake—a question this Committee do not decide—yet the Governor was prompted, on the evidence and documents filed with him, by his judgment and convictions of duty.

The report then gives the names of the attorneys and lobby on each side of the bill, as follows:

For the bill—Attorneys: the Hon. L. C. Sloan, J. C. Gregory; Lobby: the Hon. J. G. Thorp, C. Burchard, C. R. Gleason, R. T. Wilson, O. H. Ingraham, M. Lineenkugel, D. Shaw, L. Buxton, F. O. Thorp, C. D. Gage, E. S. Weil, H. K. Wilson, H. P. Graham, A. W. Sexworth, J. B. Stickney, A. M. Sherman, H. Clay Williams, M. J. Argard, and others.

Against the bill—Attorneys: E. W. Keyes, the Hons. H. L. Palmer and George B. Smith; Lobby: the Hon. Thad. C. Pound, A. B. Braley, G. C. Ginty, W. J. Kershaw, Anson Eldred, James A. Taylor, N. A. Spooner, Leroy Martin, F. H. Martin, Wm. Richardson, A. R. Barrows, J. Lineenkugel, H. S. Allen, J. Shealy, W. Fitzpatrick, A. E. Pound, T. L. Halbut, H. W. Early, and others.

It appeared that the attorneys, and a portion of the lobbymen, were paid, on one side through Mr. Thorp, on the other through Mr. Pound. "No attorney and no lobbyist on either side, so far as the testimony shows, was directly or indirectly authorized to use other than fair discussion and arguments for or against the bill, nor were they especially authorized to use any money or other valuable consideration, by either party."

The Committee conclude from the testimony that money or other consideration was offered by certain over-zealous and unscrupulous members of the lobby against the bill, to influence or obtain votes against said bill, to Marcus Truner, of Dodge County; August Richter, of Milwaukee; Patrick Galagan, of Lafayette; and Senator M. H. Pettit, of Kenosha; and that money or other consideration was offered by certain of the lobby for the bill to influence or obtain votes for said bill to C. M. Hoyt, of Milwaukee; Nelson Fuger, of Jefferson; A. H. Atwater, of Dodge; and K. O. Heindl, of Dane; that each of said members indignantly rejected said offers, and voted their own judgment on the bill, and their own convictions of duty. The only approach to Lieutenant Governor Pettit, then Senator, was that, if he would oppose the bill, its opponents would support him for Lieutenant Governor. In the case of Mr. Hoyt, who died before the Committee could get his testimony, the testimony of Mr. Gleason and Mr. Jefferson is given, which indicates that he wanted money, and it was offered him ($1,200) to go for the bill, but he felt bound by pledges to the contrary. In Mr. Fuger's case, which made much talk, and on which there was a conflict of testimony last winter, it seems probable that he was trying to entrap an advocate of the bill into an offer of money. The attempts at bribery are severely condemned, and the Committee recommend that the laws upon the subject of bribery and of offering of bribes to members be made more searching and stringent; and that a joint standing rule of both Houses be adopted requiring each member, on pain of expulsion, to immediately inform the House of any attempt at bribery whenever made or known to such member.

Somewhat suspicious loans were made to members by J. G. Thorp to S. Samuelson of $100, August Richter $500, and by Lieutenant Governor Pound to R. P. Manson $500. The Committee report these loans, however, as purely business transactions and free from any taint of corruption. As regards the amount loaned to Richter by Mr. Thorp, it is testified by the latter that it was done as a *bona fide* transaction; that the note was written and signed and check given openly in the office of the Secretary of State; that Richter borrowed the money to meet an obligation becoming due and pressing; that $200 of the amount has been repaid, and the balance promised to be forthcoming. Mr. Pound testifies that the sum loaned by him to Manson was only a temporary accommodation to enable Manson to pay a note due, and was paid as soon as the latter could go to Hannibal and collect money that was due him at that place.

As the conclusion of the whole matter, the Committee report that, in their judgment, there is no evidence that Lieutenant Governor Pound against the bill, and the Hon. J. G. Thorp in its favor, were guilty of, and attempted, bribery or corruption; and further, that, after close and impartial inquiry, the passage of the Dells' bill in 1871 was free from the taint of corruption or any deserved reproach; that there is no just cause for any charge or suspicion against any member of the majority who voted for said bill; and that, although certain witnesses who opposed said bill have refused to appear and give testimony before this Committee, yet the evidence respecting the opposition, so far as taken, justifies no conclusion of bribery or corruption against any member who voted against the bill.

This report is signed by Senators Magoon, Foster, and Clark, and Assemblymen Rood, Sherman and Kuntz.

MINORITY REPORT.

The report of the minority, Messrs. Belden and J. S. White, is a comparatively brief document, and is devoted largely to criticising the majority report. It is held and argued at length that the Committee, by the terms of the resolutions under which the Committee had acted, had not the right or power to report conclusions—had not the right to report anything except the testimony taken by them and their proceedings. After stating and arguing that construction, the minority said that they were fully aware that on that point their judgment might not be the judgment of the Senate, and in that event justice would seem to require that they should examine the case as stated by the majority, and also their conclusions, and did proceed to examine said case and conclusions at length, making a number of quotations from said report, and asserting and maintaining that the testimony taken, as it now stood, was incomplete, unsatisfactory, and in many cases as contradictory as language could make it. Also, dissenting from the propriety of the investigation of the Governor's action in the premises. And closed by recommending that a Joint Select Committee of two from the Senate and three from the Assembly be appointed to continue and complete the testimony and report at the present session of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Two or three days were spent by the Senate in discussing what should be done with the report. It was finally decided to print both reports and the testimony, and raise a new Joint Committee, of two from the Senate and three from the Assembly, to whom they should be referred, and who should proceed to take further testimony to complete the investigation, particularly of the witnesses who had neglected to appear before the former Committee. The Assembly debated the resolution of the Assembly to this effect for some time to-day, and finally, on motion of a member who thought there had been enough investigation, and that the good name of former Legislatures had been sufficiently vindicated, the whole subject was tabled, and that ends the matter. It was a significant fact that the friends of the bill were anxious to continue the investigation, and its opponents desirous of dropping the matter where it was, and there is some chuckling among the five interested parties who escaped being called to testify.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Congressional Apportionment report, which was all agreed on, is "busted," and a new Fox River District is now talked of, which will improve the arrangement.

PLUS.

A Singular Phenomenon.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Leader.

A few days ago we published an account of an accident at Springfield, by which Wm. Daniels, of Normal, was deprived of his hand. It seems that Mr. Daniels did not know that his hand had been cut off until he got to the light. He thought his wrist had been bruised, probably by falling on the track. Imagine his surprise at finding his hand gone. After his wrist had been amputated and his arm dressed, he complained that his thumb was pressed down in an uncomfortable position in the palm of his hand. On examination it was found to be true that his thumb was occupying the position he complained of, and when it was put in proper position on the hand the pain ceased, and has not troubled him since.

CHILDREN ABANDONED.

A Detroit Mystery for Chicago Readers.

From the Detroit Free Press, Feb. 17.

Sometime in October, or within three or four days after the Chicago fire was extinguished, a respectably-dressed lady, having a child in her arms about a year old, and two others by her side, called at the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Jefferson avenue. The hour was near 7 in the evening, and the lady stated that she must do her errand as soon as possible. She desired to secure admittance for the three children, and asked what formality must be gone through with. She was told that she would have to get an order from Mrs. Allen, the First Directress. As this would consume at least an hour's time, and as the mother was anxious to leave the city on an evening train, she stated that she would get the order if possible, but if she could not get it before the train left she asked that the children might be cared for three or four days or a week, when she would return, and either take them away or secure their permanent admission. The conversation between the Matron and the unknown lady did not last over five or six minutes. The lady did not give her name, nor the names of the children, or state where she came from, who had sent her there, nor give any facts, which can now be recalled for the benefit of the children. She went away taking the baby, a year old, with her, and has not been heard of since a period of about four months. She did not go to Mrs. Allen, applied to no one else, and probably left the city that evening. When the week was up, the question what to do with the children came up, and was settled by keeping them in the institution.

Our reporter visited the Asylum Saturday for the purpose of questioning the children, hoping to establish some clue to their identity. The Assistant Matron stated that the children were respectably dressed when they came, and their looks and actions show that they came from a respectable and intelligent family. They seemed lost for a month or two, refusing to play with the other children, and all asked after their mother as if much attached to her. The oldest, is about 6, a girl named Alice. She is very intelligent, although she never remembers going to school or being taught at home. She was questioned for nearly an hour in hopes to find out the position of her parents in society, the cause of the mother's conduct, where she used to live, and other matters, but she seems to have lost her memory just when it is most needed. She cannot remember the name of the town or city, but states that she never saw any policemen there, never saw ships or water, street cars, or stone side walks. She does remember that a milk man used to bring them milk, and that they got their bread from a baker's wagon. She could not tell the name of their nearest neighbor, does not remember ever playing with any other children, and says that "the grocery where she used to buy candy was down at the end of the railroad track." She remembered seeing the "big cars" very often, and is sure that her father worked in a shop "where they made a big noise," and where she saw them making engines.

Alice remembered coming away from home. She states that "they rode to the cars in a wagon," and that she saw a house on fire. This has led some to believe that her parents lived in Chicago. Asking about her father, she stated that he kissed them all before the cars started, but that "he wasn't to see them any more, because he was going off to work." Alice stated, in answer to inquiries, that her father and mother never scolded each other; that she never saw her father strike her ma; that they used to laugh with each other, "and father was good to ma and us." Asked where they were going to, and Alice replied that they were going to England to see her grandmother. She could not remember her grandmother's name, but stated that her father's name was "Jim Potts," and her mother's name was Elizabeth. The baby was also named "Jess," which she pronounces as if it was an abbreviation of Jesse or Jasper. The boy, aged 4 and a half or 5, is named George Albert, and the little girl, aged about 3, is named Louisa. All the children have light hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion, and looks and language show them to be English or Canadian.

Various theories have been raised to account for the singular conduct of the mother, which is rendered all the more singular by the statement of Alice. It hardly seems possible that a father and mother would make up a plan to rid themselves of three such bright and handsome children in this way. And it is not the natural order of things that the mother, even if she were a divorced wife, would abandon her children without having entered into some explanations. Turn the case over as one will, and there is such strangeness and mystery about it as to call out one's full sympathies for the little ones. While it is believed that their home was in Canada, along the line of some railroad, it may have been in this or some other State. In hopes to solve this mystery, the officers of the Asylum ask that this article may be copied into the daily and weekly papers in Canada and the Northern States.

THE COW-POX.

How the Vaccine Matter is Manufactured.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Dr. Henry A. Martin, of Boston, some time ago took up the business of furnishing physicians with lymph for vaccination purposes, derived directly from heifers inoculated with the cow-pox, finds the business growing greatly on his hands, and the lymph extraordinarily in demand, so that he has given up all his practice, save surgery and vaccination, and devotes all his time and energies to his specialty. What would seem, at first thought, the least possible source of inconvenience, has proved to Dr. Martin the most troublesome; that is, to secure a sufficient and constant supply of animals. For the purpose of vaccination and the supply of lymph, only heifer calves of three to six months old are used, and the utmost care is observed to select only the healthiest and most suitable individuals. This necessitates a supply of about 350 per year, at present, and soon double that number will be required. A semi-satirical paragraph in a New York paper, recently represented that Dr. Martin has "shaved the abdomen of a calf, and keeps the unhappy creature in a state of unceasing varioloid." This is not only untrue but impossible. A re-vaccination on a heifer which has recently enjoyed a term of the cow-pox would be as ineffective as a similar operation on a graven image. The term of the disease in the bovine is less than two weeks, and only from the sixth to the seventh day are the pustules at the state required for the collection of lymph. Accordingly a fresh animal has to be brought into requisition for each successive inoculation. The room in which the heifers are kept is light, warm, and airy, a perfectly finished room, indeed, with plastered walls and ceiling, and the stalls are built with as great regard to comfort and neatness as those of a gentleman's stable. Dry sawdust is furnished for bedding, and the best hay with meal mashes for food. Under the large south window stands a peculiar "operating table," with a top which falls down, two projecting arms then extending to the floor, as if forming extra legs. The heifer selected is led out, placed alongside this table, and its fore feet secured by fastenings already attached to one arm, and its hind legs in like manner to the other. A stout belt encircles its body and the flat top of the table, and halter and neck strap hold its head in place at one corner. Then the whole top is tilted up to place and secured, and the bovine martyr to science is recumbent on one side upon the top of the table. A portion of its belly, about the size of two full-grown men's hands, is then shaved clean, and the vaccine-virus from another heifer, at the seventh day of the disease, is inserted in little punctures arranged in rows an inch apart each way. The table-top is again let down, and the little beast released and installed till six or seven days after, when its vesicles are ripe for the supply of lymph to another heifer and the human race in general. It is then replaced on the table, and the operator taking a box of ivory points, prepared for that purpose, a rack for the same to dry on, and a pair of peculiar shaped, slim pliers, seats himself at the side of the table. With the pliers he gently squeezes each pustle in turn, and as the lymph oozes forth, carefully collects it on the ivory points. From a good yielding animal several hundred points can be charged. This done, the heifer returns to her stall and remains a few days longer, when the "crusts" having matured, are carefully taken off and "mounted" in gutta percha for the use of those physicians who prefer this form of administration. The heifer then, having fulfilled its mission in the cause of science, returns to private life. The operation is conducted with such care as to avoid unnecessary suffering or even inconvenience to the animal, that it frequently goes to sleep on the table and does not evince any pain. Two agents of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals recently visited Dr. Martin, and after seeing the whole process declared themselves satisfied that no cruelty was inflicted. The ivory points after being charged and becoming dry, are carefully wrapped up, ten in a bunch, and wound with cotton fiber. Then white paper is wrapped around them, and lastly rubber tissue, which is sealed at the end, producing a water-tight and air-tight package. These then are packed in any desired quantity and shipped to fill orders. Some idea of the extent of the doctor's business in the supply of pure cow-pox "points" and "crusts" may be gained from the fact that on Friday last [illegible] were shipped to Washington, D. C., to the Board of Health,—making 8,000 points furnished that city, where, through the deficiency of the old virus, people had partially lost their faith in vaccination, and small-pox was spreading, but since the introduction of the animal vaccine, the most wonderful results have been reached,—and that he is supplying St. Louis, San Francisco, and over 2,000 other cities and towns in the country, besides legions of physicians in private practice.

THE MAGAZINES.

...eam of the Monthlies for February.

...mond-Cutting at Amsterdam---Lilly's Prediction of the Great London Fire.

...gers and Music---California Wines---Oregon Salmon---The Pugnacity of Henry Clay.

...---A Charitable World---The Detective in the Grand-Jury Room ---Page in His Studio.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

Harper's Magazine for March is an unusually interesting number, and contains many pictorial papers which are particularly valuable. Jessie Henri Browne, in his second paper on "Holland and the Hollanders," contains many interesting facts, from which we take the following on

DIAMOND CUTTING.

Diamond-cutting has long been a specialty of Amsterdam, and was, at one time, almost entirely in the hands of the Jews, who, as they are still a large city, are entirely in the possession and under the control of Jews, nearly 10,000 of whom are employed in these establishments. There diamonds and other precious stones are cut and polished for all the jewelers of Europe—Antwerp being the only competitor Amsterdam has in this particular branch of trade. Unless you are a diamond cutter, you have no trouble in obtaining access to the mills, the largest of which are only worked by steam engines.

The art of cutting and polishing is supposed to have originated in India at a very early period, and was introduced into Europe by Louis de Berquen, about the middle of the fifteenth century. It is accordingly discovered, and lost for a month or two, by another of Berquen's children, and by their mother as well, much to the latter's disgust. The oldest, is about fifteen years old, and her name is Alice. She is very intelligent, remembers quite well having been taught at home. She is nearly an hour in hopes that she may be allowed to go with one of her parents in society some evening, but, where she is not certain. She cannot remember the name of the city, but states that she has been to a theatre, where, in the course of the performance, the scenery was changed, by means of cars, or stone sidewalks, so that a solid mass could be seen at one time, and that they got through with the change in a very few minutes. She remembered seeing a number of very often, and is sure that she would be able to recognize them at their nearest neighbor, did not the fact of her playing with any other children, and that the grocery where she usually went was on a different block

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Railroad Super Company.

To the Capitalists and Real Estate-Owners of Chicago:

The present time is unquestionably the most important epoch in the history of this city. While the attention of every one is directed to the re-building of our magnificent business palaces, our attention is also demanded to a subject of more vital importance to our future welfare; it is no less a matter than the demand made upon us by fifteen railroads for an entrance into the city; and, while the Common Council are meeting to devise ways for their entry, would it not be well for us to take more interest in the matter, looking at and handling it in a more *practical* manner?

The purchase of a right of way into any part of this city is an expense which cannot be inserted by any of these roads at its proper value; and the probability is, that all the efforts which the Common Council may make will be to no avail, for they have no power to *act*, or rather, they have not sufficient power to be able to benefit these roads in their present condition. They cannot buy a right of way, and operate it as a corporation, for the benefit of the city; nor have they the power to purchase a right of way, and present it to any of these roads.

Now, let us look at this in a *business light*. A right of way, with sufficient depots and grounds, into any part of this city, will cost from $5,000,000 to $2,000,000; and none of these roads are rich enough to make such an investment; and, were they, it would not be wise to allow *one* road to control such right of way.

Cannot the real estate owners, and those most directly interested in the welfare of this part of the city, take the matter into their own hands and push it to completion? My idea is, to organize a *Depot Company*, similar to that already in successful operation at Pittsburgh and Indianapolis. And here "let me rise to explain" what a Depot Company is. The Company owning the grounds and tracks; and, in this city, it would be necessary for the depot to be located six or eight miles outside of the city, to some point where it would be convenient for these other roads to make connections.

As all the money needed to be expended would be, say, $2,000,000, a Company could be organized with a capital stock of $2,000,000, *one-half paid up*, issuing bonds for $1,000,000, running ten years, at 8 per cent, which would be readily negotiable, as they would be secured on real estate worth $5,000,000.

With this capital, we would be enabled to purchase a right of way extend outside of the city six or eight miles, grade, lay down tracks, and build sufficient freight and passenger depots for the ample accommodation of *four* roads. Through the city the tracks could be sunk *seven* feet below the grade, and then have good sewerage accommodations. This would enable viaducts to be erected at streets where they could easily and would be slight, causing very little damage to surrounding property. Trains could then to run at full speed through the city.

Looking at it as a *real estate* investment in itself, outside of the benefit it would be to the city and real estate in general, it is far superior to any investment which can be made in real estate by a private individual on a smaller scale.

This right of way can be cheaply obtained; and as the property through which any right of way could run is being built up very rapidly, and any Company wishing to purchase a right of way would have to pay full prices for all buildings on lands, the value of said buildings would not be worth more than one-sixth their actual cost to the Company, therefore the gain to a Company purchasing a right of way would be the value of the property through which they would run in unimproved, would be equal to the rise in value of the property (as it would be a gain in a continuous line as it separate), and they would also gain the value of the buildings which would either have to be built over or torn down. The latter noted would of course run through the cheapest property, the buildings that would naturally be erected thereon more than equal the increased cost value of the land.

The advantages to be derived from this right of way being owned by a Depot Company, rather than by a Railroad Corporation, are many. It is a well-known fact among railway officials that, where two or more companies are compelled to the same track and occupy the same grounds, there is continually trouble arising between them in regard to the rights of each other, and the same trouble